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15 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS TO BOOST PRIORITY SECTORS SIGNED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Aug 82 pp 4, 5

[Article: "France-Chad Agreement: To Boost the Priority Sectors"]

[Excerpt] Six hundred and eighty five million CFA francs. Such is the aggregate sum of four financing agreements signed on 2 August 1982 by Vice Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Brahim Mahamat Tidei, France's ambassador to Chad Claude Soubeste. Messrs Hassan Djamous and Abdoulaye Douto, commissioners of planning and public health respectively, and Gabriel Massa, head of the French Cooperation Mission in Ndjamena, attended the ceremony, which took place in the office of the commissioner of foreign affairs.

In the short speech which he gave, the French diplomat said that the signing of the agreements drawn up between France and Chad denotes the continuation of French-Chadian cooperative activities. "It further strengthens the ties that join the two nations so that none of their sincerity or stability is lost and the stock of friendship and reciprocal consideration remains intact." The four projects agreed on, Claude Soubeste added, "were chosen because of their social and humanitarian objectives. They concern sectors to which we are especially sympathetic: health, the prevention of animal diseases, management and transportation (the construction of a ferry)."

The vice commissioner, in an eloquently improvised speech, placed in perspective the capital importance of this French assistance. It comes just in the nick of time and particularly addresses priority aspects. In the area of health, the 150 million CFA francs will be used to make up for the manifest shortage of medicine from which the Ndjamena Central Hospital suffers. Deploring the pathetic fate which Chad's livestock are experiencing at this stage, their destruction by the drought that is rampant in a large part of the country, Brahim Mahamat Tidei pointed out that with the aid of the vaccines which Farcha laboratory will produce, the rest of the animals will be protected and saved from death. As for the construction of a 60-ton ferry, the French action is very beneficial to Chad, a completely landlocked country. Its principal access to the sea is insured primarily by means of navigation on the Chari River. All national reconstruction activity is doomed to failure if management's wheels do not turn normally. For this reason, the representative of the Council of State expressed his gratitude to the French Government, which has not lost sight of this prime area.

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CHAD

BRIEFS

ADB EMERGENCY AID--The African Development Bank [ADB] has just granted Chad emergency aid involving a \$17 million loan, or 5.5 billion CFA francs. This loan will make it possible to finance the complete restoration of the N'djamena airport and the assembling of electric installations in N'djamena, Sarh, Moundou and Abeche. An ADB director, Pierre Moussa, arrived last week to announce this to the Chadian Government. The president of the Council of State, Hissein Habre, received him on Saturday. Pierre Moussa, who took stock of the situation with various Council of State commissioners, emphasized that the ADB takes a great interest in Chad, where enormous potential lies hidden. Unfortunately, its development has been jeopardized by the succession of events that have occurred in the country. The ADB expects to revive previous projects; among others, a few big projects: the lake polders, the OMVSD [expansion unknown], sanitation improvement in the city of N'djamena, the INSE [National Institute for Education Sciences], the highway infrastructure, and so on.... But, during the 3 years of instability which Chad has gone through, these projects, cofinanced by the ADB and the World Bank, have experienced increases in costs that will have to be taken into account. [Excerpt] [N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 26 Jul 82 p 1] 9064

OPENING OF CENTRAL BANK--The Bank of the Central African States [BEAC] will re-open its doors Monday, 9 August. Personnel of this establishment have been summoned by the national office on the date mentioned for the resumption of services. The Central Bank's teller windows were closed following the incidents of last 7 June. Several commissions were dispatched to Brazzaville, where an extraordinary board meeting was held on the issue on 26 July. Returning from this meeting where all the Central African member countries had been present to give their consent for the reopening, the Finance Commissioner Mahamat Nour Abderamane said that a satisfactory solution had emerged there. Moreover, the commissioner emphasized the spirit of total understanding in which this board meeting took place. The two obstacles raised by the BEAC directors--guaranteeing the security of property and personnel and outstanding payments that Chad owes this financial institution--were smoothed out as a result of the efforts exerted by the president of the Council of State on his Central African peers. The opening of the BEAC will certainly have an impact on our country's economic activity. It constitutes the essential support for the activity of the banking sector, which establishes the conditions for any economic recovery and activity. In fact, the existence of an adequate national treasury depends on this mother bank of Central Africa. [Text] [N'djamena INFO TCHAD in French 6 Aug 82 p 1] 9064

CONGO

DETAILS ON POLITICAL WORK IN THE ARMY GIVEN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 655, 31 Jul 82 pp 5, 7

[Article by Capt Norbert Dabira, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party: "Party Political Work in the Army"]

[Excerpts] The corps of political workers in the army has been in formation for more than 12 years now. A new science, a new practice, a new system and new methods of educating the troops have been established. This mechanism for educating the troops is foreign to the practice of bourgeois armies. It is only used in armies in countries which have chosen a socialist orientation. It involves "Party Political Work in the Army." This science, which is not well known by our people, will have to be popularized and dealt with systematically in the National People's Army and must in no case be a military secret, as it forms a part of the overall theory of building the party.

The party's political work in the army is the theory and practice of party leadership in building and strengthening the armed forces and in educating and training the troops.

The party's political work in the army is an integral part of building the party as a whole. It is also the study of the laws of development of the party's leadership role, principles of building the party, forms and methods of organization, and laws which regulate the party's internal operation, and possibilities for and methods of organizational and ideological activity in the military environment.

Building the party includes two major points:

- 1) the party's organizational work;
- 2) the party's ideological work.

The party's organization work includes:

- work planning;

--Applying the decisions of the party and of the government, the orders and directives of the commander-in-chief, of the president of the Permanent Commission to the Army, of the minister of national defense, and of the head of the General Political Directorate of the Army (DPGA), as well as the decisions and the functions of the party's basic organizations;

--Party memberships;

--Training, selecting and assigning staff;

--Checking performances of tasks;

--Party statistics;

--Party leadership of the young people;

--Liaison with local party organizations.

The party's ideological work includes:

--The scientific and theoretical activity of the military and political staff in directing the training of the troops;

--The ideological and political education of the soldiers;

--Party teachings;

--Verbal propaganda, the press, radio, cinema, literature, art and cultural work.

Major Tasks of the Party's Political Work in the Army

These tasks are numerous and are summed up in the following:

--The in-depth study and application of Congress decisions and party directives on the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the improvement of the armed forces;

--Educating all personnel to a high level of political awareness and its confirmation through the party;

--The struggle to achieve military and political/ideological instruction programs;

--Maintaining order, discipline, and organization;

--Proper maintenance of equipment and weapons care;

--Strengthening the military collective;

- Increasing party influence over all aspects of military life;
- The ideological, political, military and psycholocial education of soldiers;
- Scrupulous respect for the party program and statutes by party political bodies and organizations;
- Instilling military personnel with a high degree of patriotism, and unhesitating devotion to the fatherland, the party, the working class, the people and the revolution;
- Instilling a feeling of internationalism in the men;
- Inciting hatred for the enemy.

The Congolese Labor Party's participation in the building of a new type of army assumes a many-faceted character. It is the party which determines military policy and prepares the scientific foundations for the organization and the development of the army. It takes care of equipping it with weapons and other equipment needed for defense. It selects and trains military officers; and coordinates, orients, channels and authorizes all military activity in our country.

The party's political work in the army is the most effective means for realizing the party's policy in the armed forces. It establishes a high degree of professional awareness in the military personnel, forms a new concept of the world, creates unhesitating devotion to the fatherland, and provides a moral factor in combat.

The party's political work in the army provides a political approach for sizing up all military problems and an ideological basis for this activity. The party's political work in the army and its objective, the principles and form of its organization are determined by Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the party and on the defense of the revolution's attainments, by the party's program and statutes, by the decisions of the Congress and of Central Committee sessions, and by the orders and directives of the CPA [expansion unknown] of the Ministry of Defense and the General Political Directorate of the Army.

Marxist analysis of the function of the army shows that society's military organization is an instrument of the dominating classes who use it to safeguard their interests. The National People's Army is an instrument of the Congolese working class. In order for the National People's Army to serve the large masses of the people, the troops would have to be educated according to Marxist-Leninist concepts and the party line in a class spirit. It is precisely this activity that the party handles in the army through political organizations and party and youth organization.

Political Bodies

Political bodies constitute the party's directing bodies in the army. They play a major role in implementing the party's policy and decisions.

Due to the specific nature of the armed forces' tasks and the specific nature of party structures in the army, aside from directing and orienting the party organizations, the political bodies exercise administrative and military functions. This explains why the officers who motivate these structures are appointed and not elected.

The political bodies in the National People's Army at present are:

- The General Political Directorate of the Army;
- The political zone directorates; the political zone divisions;
- The Political sections in the corps;
- The political apparatus in the small units.

a) The role of the political bodies:

- To control execution of party and government decisions as well as the implementation of orders and directives from higher levels;
- To generalize the experience of military and political training and the party's political work in the army;
- To prepare subject outlines for political courses for each category of personnel; officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates;
- To examine, select and assign political workers;
- To study and generalize military discipline, morale, the political and ideological awareness of soldiers and their professional qualifications.

The heads of political bodies assume personal responsibility for the party's organization and political work. They are the direct and immediate assistants to the unit commanders and direct leaders of the personnel.

b) Principal tasks of political bodies:

- To take care that the units are in a permanent state of readiness;
- To direct party and youth organizations;
- To participate in the choice, selection and assignment of officers;
- To organize and control the ideological education of the troops;

- To constantly concern themselves with the spiritual and material wellbeing of the troops;
- To organize and carry out educational efforts in view of obtaining discipline and order;
- To contribute to the maintenance of a high degree of political awareness and an unhesitating devotion to the party;
- To teach party organizations how to conduct party work in the units;
- To build awareness in order to bring advanced fighters into the party;
- To educate youth on the possibilities of the working class;
- To direct the work of youth organizations and orient them toward applying party decisions.

Party Organizations

The party organizations represent the party's advance troops in the army. They are subject to the party program and statutes and to the specific instructions of the head of the General Political Directorate of the Army.

Party organizations in the army are:

The cells and the nuclei of the party in the corps, companies, troops and ships. Here the specific characteristic is that on the military zone level there can be no party committees.

a) Tasks and roles of party organizations:

Party organizations in the army play an important role in strengthening unity of command and military discipline. They concern themselves with absolute respect for the party program and statutes by its members, and build their awareness of the exemplary accomplishment of political and ideological preparation for combat. They supervise respect for the party line.

b) Tasks and roles of basic party organizations:

- To accept candidates to the party;
- To safeguard the party from penetration by petty bourgeois elements or those who compromise themselves by making statutory errors;
- To educate party members in the spirit of devotion to the cause of the people, to create in them ideological conviction, strictness about infractions and a high degree of responsibility;
- To continue with the study by party members of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with military life according to party policy at the current stage of our revolution;

- To educate party members in a spirit of extreme political vigilance, in hatred for the class enemy, and in ability to overcome all the difficulties of military life;
- To permanently elevate the avant-garde role of party members in political/ideological preparation and combat;
- To direct the activities of youth organizations;
- To organize and conduct propaganda efforts and agitation among the masses;
- To concern themselves with the wellbeing of military personnel, organization of their vacation and leisure time, and development of culture;
- To maintain close links with local party committees.

Youth Organizations

The UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] is the party's mass organization which unites in its ranks the youth of the avant-garde. The youth organization in the army helps the party to train young people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. They constitute the party's active auxiliary and breeding ground in the army. They take the UJSC program and statutes and the specific instructions of the head of the General Political Directorate of the Army as their basis in directing the youth.

Major Tasks and Roles of the Youth Organizations

- To train the young soldiers in a spirit of unhesitating devotion to the party and the Congolese nation based on Marxism-Leninism, the fighting traditions of the Congolese people, and the precepts of Comrade Marien Ngouabi;
- To establish in the soldiers a firm ideological conviction and a spirit of revolutionary sacrifice;
- To help the unit commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations to assure a permanent state of readiness among the troops. To reestablish discipline, strengthen unity of leadership and command, and to supervise the good professional and athletic qualifications of the youth;
- To make an effective contribution to strengthening the unity of the army and of the people, to train the soldiers in a spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism and of hatred of capitalism;
- To train youth in a spirit of communist ethics and to watch over their spiritual and material wellbeing.

EFFECT OF LARGE-SCALE IMPORTS ON PURCHASING POWER

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 655, 31 Jul 82 pp 4, 11

[Article by Flavien Balaka: "Purchasing Power and Standard of Living of the Congolese"]

[Excerpts] To determine precisely the effect of large-scale imports on purchasing power and the standard of living in the Congo, it is necessary to make a brief survey of the worldwide economic situation, and more specifically the changes with the most far-reaching effects, in order to find an explanation for certain past situations and evaluate their effect on our economy.

Thus, due to the degree of openness of our economy, the Congo, through our foreign trade and especially through imports, practically defenseless, will suffer all the inflationary effects unleashed in the developed countries (the West). In fact, all the increases in the prices of products manufactured in developed countries and imported into the Congo have repercussions on internal price structures, thus seriously affecting the purchasing power of the masses.

This already alarming situation will be further aggravated today following devaluation of the French franc to which our currency is related.

In fact, if for France the consequences of this devaluation will be a reduction in imports and a strengthening of exports (which is a favorable situation for the French economy), on the other hand, for the Congo and the other countries in the franc zone, even though in the short term it appears this will not cause serious problems with France since the CFA franc has a fixed relationship to the French franc, there is, however, reason to fear the effects of this devaluation inasmuch as the currency used in trade transactions is the U.S. dollar, for which the interest rate is very high. So, our invoices which are payable in U.S. dollars will now be difficult for the people to sustain (while in 1981 a dollar was equal to 4.65 French francs or close to 233 CFA francs, today it is moving toward 7 French francs or 350 CFA francs). This means that we may again experience runaway price increases on all products imported from outside of the franc zone and inevitably this will affect the people's purchasing power again.

Similarly, if our imports could come only from France, this situation would also be inevitable to the extent that following the devaluation, France, as a member of the EEC, would find itself obliged to readjust the prices of certain products on the EEC list.

In any case, this situation can only have negative effects on the purchasing power of the Congolese. An example will suffice to justify our assertion: in France, income (the minimum wage or SMIG [Minimum Interprofessional Guaranteed Salary]) fluctuates around 3,000 French francs or 150,000 CFA francs. In the Congo, the guaranteed minimum wage is 23,500 CFA francs, or 470 French francs. A large-size tube of Colgate fluoride toothpaste sells for less than 5 French francs, or 250 CFA francs, tax included, on the French market. In the Congo, where income is 6.39 times less than in France, the same Colgate fluoride toothpaste, tax included, is 3.3 times more expensive than in France, or 825 CFA francs at Presto (625 CFA francs at Horizon 2000, and so on). Similarly, a 900-g carton of Gloria skimmed milk sells for less than 14 French francs or 700 CFA francs, tax included, on the French market. In the Congo, the same carton of milk is 2.16 times as expensive, or 1,510 CFA francs at Presto. The same is true of other imported products.

It is therefore important to note that the Congo's imports continue to show a steady and considerable growth in volume (up 97 percent from 1979 to 1980).

Although our trade balance is favorable (shows a surplus), this is basically due to petroleum revenue which is increasing every year. In this regard, it must be stressed that in this context, the trade balance should not be taken as an economic indicator which can actually reveal the true economic situation of a country or of foreign trade at the very least. Before concluding our remarks, the question which comes to mind is the following: What is to be done about this situation?

This question refers to the problem of our country's development. This is a complex question to which it is the goal of the 5-Year Plan to contribute viable solutions. In any case, it must be noted that in any response to this question, two major aspects must be considered:

First of all, the short- and long-term reduction of large-scale imports of standard consumer goods (especially food products) must be considered. This necessarily implies an increase in national production capable of destroying dependence on foreigners in this regard (imports should be a limited means of diversifying the range of products sold, and not an absolute necessity).

Secondly, we must consider deployment and orientation of our efforts toward the acquisition of advanced technology with an eye to controlling our future.

It is true that these two hypotheses are included in the 5-Year Plan. This is why we must all struggle against all adversity to achieve it.

ETHIOPIA

AAU SIGNS ACCORD WITH USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The Addis Ababa University has signed academic and scientific cooperation agreements with the USSR Academy of Sciences--Institute for African Studies, Kiev, the Order of Lenin, T. G. Shevchenko State University and the State University of Vilnius (USSR).

The two inter-university agreements provide for a wide range of direct co-operation between the universities in the field of exchange of visiting scholars, research fellows, scientific literature and publications, and academic staff development in general, the Addis Ababa University disclosed in Addis Ababa yesterday.

The agreements also stipulate reciprocal invitations of delegations on anniversaries, jubilees of the universities and other national functions.

In addition, the agreements will facilitate continuous transmission of information on the questions of pedagogy, methods of training in institutions of higher learning, structure and contents of higher education and the training of young specialists under conditions of contemporary scientific and social progress.

The agreement between the Addis Ababa University and the USSR Academy of Sciences especially emphasizes mutual cooperation in the study of Ethiopian history and culture, history of Africa, Inter-African relations and international relations and Africa. Exchange of findings of scientific research, joint research undertakings and the like will also be undertaken under the agreement, according to the Addis Ababa University.

CSO: 4700/1976

ETHIOPIA

THE HORN OF AFRICA: A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "People's Struggle Will Not Be Defeated by False Propaganda"]

[Text] Siad Barre's government, which has needed political, economic, and military help to suppress the Somali people's democratic movement for its own survival, has taken seriously its false propaganda that, "Ethiopia has invaded Somalia." Recently, the Somali people, being organized under the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, have increased their armed struggle against the Somali regime.

Siad Barre has been using this "coverup" of an Ethiopian invasion to try to alter world opinion by saying that his country has been invaded by foreign forces. However, he has not been able to conceal the truth, for those who understand this matter have rejected Siad Barre's false propaganda.

Nevertheless, the reactionaries and the imperialists who are afraid of the peaceful and economic development of the people not only echoed this false propaganda but also extended a helping hand. The fact that America is presently supplying arms to Siad Barre's regime proves this charge. This act by the American government encourages Siad Barre's regime to struggle for survival in the midst of the people's revolt to suppress the internal resistance and to start another war with Ethiopia. Such action is opposed by the Somali people, the people and government of revolutionary Ethiopia, and by all who support peace in the region and the world as a whole.

Recently, when the Arab League Headquarters echoed this same false propaganda of the Siad Barre regime, Socialist Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Syria, and Palestine Liberation Organization rejected such false propaganda. Not only did these countries reject Barre's untrue statement, but they also noted that the reason for the resistance movement of the people of Somalia presently in progress under the leadership of DFSS (Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia) is that the Somali ruling group has close connections with the imperialists and has sold part of the Somali territory to the American imperialists to be used for a military base. This action clearly demonstrates the political bankruptcy of Siad Barre's regime.

It is a known fact that under the leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia people of Somalia are resisting Siad Barre's rule. Instead of solving the economic, political, and social problems left by the previous Ethiopia-Somalia war, Barre has sold parts of Somalia, namely, Berbera and Kismayu, and is preparing to start another war using the economic and military aid received from the sale of this territory. Barre's intention is known by the several peace-loving countries previously mentioned and by all the African countries and the other peace-loving countries of the world. Recently, a popular Italian newspaper commented that the solution Siad Barre has found to his problem is to pretend that his country has been invaded and to obtain American economic, political, diplomatic, and military aid to start another war in Ogaden.

This Italian newspaper has rightly stated that the Ethiopian Government's purpose is to mobilize the Ethiopian people so that the objective of economic building and improvement of the social life of the people will be achieved, and that Ethiopia has no objective nor plans to start a war with Somalia. With the exception of those who will not admit the truth, all others know that today and in the future Ethiopia is focusing on the struggle to build a national economy, not, like Siad Barre, by using an expansionist policy and by trying to implement such an impractical dream. Siad Barre's false propaganda that his country has been invaded will not be a "coverup" for the bureaucratic oppression of his government and the increased armed resistance of the people against his government.

As has been explained often before, revolutionary Ethiopia has always been on the side of peace and supports the principles of international law: national sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of another nation. It supports the idea that any conflict that arises between nations should be solved by peaceful means. It will also do its utmost to implement that principle. By contrast, the Somali regime is being encouraged by its patrons to divert the attention of the people from the country's internal problems and to direct its false propaganda toward the beginning of another war. Ethiopian policy has been distorted, and its position has been undermined. Not only has Ethiopia opposed such behavior, but it has also taken necessary steps toward its prevention.

The anxiety promoted by the disturbance of peace has been caused by the expansionist policy of Somalia aided by the support of the imperialists. The attempt by Siad Barre and the imperialists to hide the truth will just expose them more. Repetition will not chance this falsehood into truth, and the people's struggle will not be defeated by false propaganda.

9948
CSO: 4503/46

ETHIOPIA

SIAD BARRE'S 'EXPANSIONIST' POLICY SEEN AS THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Support That Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] The declaration of a state of emergency in many parts of Somali territory by the fascist government of Siad Barre point to the increased arms struggle of the people against the regime and it has been demonstrated that the regime, in desperation for its own survival, will take any drastic anti-people action. However, the oppressive measures that the regime may take are an additional burden to the people who are already suffering from various political, economic and social problems. Such measures will not stop them from resisting. On the contrary, it will prepare them for a harder struggle.

It is not the first time that the fascist government has declared a state of emergency and attempted to put down the people while they are trying to express their grievances. In the past, when Siad Barre was trying to implement his expansionist dream, he started a war with revolutionary Ethiopia that led to unimaginable hardship on his own people. Because of the difficult situation, whenever the people expressed their grievances, various anti-people measures were taken, i.e., many Somali citizens were executived, imprisoned or were forced to become refugees. The more cruel the measures, the more the people hated the regime and their opposition became stronger.

The Somali people are opposing the corrupt family rule of Siad Barre and his preparation for another war. To change the situation the people have been struggling for a long time. Those who oppose Siad Barre's rule are the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia and the resistance is becoming very strong. The armed struggle of this organization is a great challenge to the regime and it seems that the overthrow of Siad Barre's government is nearing.

The Somali people being organized under the leadership of DFSS are gaining victory in their armed struggle. At the same time the volume of false propaganda that Somalia has been invaded by foreign forces has increased. The excuse given for the prevailing state of emergency is always the same. Although those who knew the truth have explained the fact of the matter, the American imperialists who are always ambitious to have military superiority

in the area started echoing the false propaganda of Siad Barre. In addition, they continuously supply unlimited military arms. Today when Siad Barre is concentrating on oppressing the Somali people and focusing his expansionist policy against Ethiopia, and when such action threatens the peace of the region and ultimately the world, the situation should not be taken lightly.

Since the Siad Barre regime has exposed the people to all kinds of hardship and is now preparing for another war, the people have disowned that regime. However, America's government is making an all-out effort to keep in power the fascist government of Siad Barre--a regime that can never learn from its mistakes and is hated by the people--America is repeating a crime in Somalia, like the one she is doing today in El Salvador and other Latin American countries by providing unlimited support to dictators so that they can suppress the democratic struggle of the people. Such American behavior should be condemned by African and all other peace loving world communities.

As it has been stated many times, Ethiopia respects others' territorial integrity and freedom and she wants others to respect her's. To those who challenge her position, she will be forced to defend herself. Siad Barre's regime is in violation of international rules and especially the resolution of the Head of States Member Countries of OAU at a meeting in Cairo in 1956 that declared all the countries to be confined in a territory which they had when they obtained their independence. On the contrary, Siad Barre follows a policy of expansionism and it is his expansionist policy that is the main cause of the threat of peace in the Horn of Africa. When the situation is well known and Siad Barre will no longer be acceptable to his own people, to give him such imperialistic support is a crime. Such help to Said Barre becomes a crime because it obstructs the struggle of the broad masses of the Somali people and will add a threat to international peace. Therefore, the American government's unlimited supply of arms to a dictator who is a danger to the international peace makes the country an accessory to the expansionist policy of Siad Barre and must be stopped. The world community must understand that whatever consequence follows from the situation they have created, the Somali ruling class and the American imperialists who have stood by them must be responsible.

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CSO: 4503/46

ETHIOPIA

IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING FOREIGN EXCHANGE, DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Increase of Foreign Exchange"]

[Text] For the past years, coffee has been the main national product exported as a means of foreign exchange. In addition, hides, skins, grain, oil seeds, vegetables and fruits have contributed toward the foreign exchange. It is also believed that meat and other agricultural products could be exported as a means of foreign exchange.

However, when one takes into account the need of the nation to import for the purpose of economic development, the amount of exports is very inadequate, and the country could do more to increase its foreign exchange product. COPWE, in its second central committee meeting, passed a resolution to increase the agricultural products as a main source of foreign export. It must be increased in amount, improved in quality and should be harvested in time and transported efficiently. The government and private organizations must endeavor to see that the harvesting of coffee especially is properly done. Illegal exportation of coffee to neighboring countries is controlled, adequate support of coffee producers is provided, encouraging the participation of the coffee market organization. As a whole by encouraging the increase of production of coffee and improving the quality, our source of foreign exchange could be increased.

Similarly, other sources of foreign exchange could be increased and improved in quality. Skins and hides could be processed to maintain the quality until it is brought to the market. Instead of selling it raw, it could be sold after it is partially or fully processed. This would be another way of increasing foreign exchange. Since vegetables and fruits are perishable, it is necessary to find a market in advance, and planting and harvesting must be done in a well-programmed manner. Meat production must be reorganized and expanded--that is the government must control illegal export of cattle and provide training to those who are doing the farming or trading in meat. Furthermore, special attention must be paid to products like meat, vegetables and fruits, and special means of transportation must be found and necessary facilities provided to encourage such production and export which will help to increase the foreign exchange.

While considering ways and means of foreign exchange, there are other areas which must be examined. There are other agricultural, mineral and other natural resources, and for some reason that was not used as a source of foreign exchange. Great effort must be made to discover a new source of foreign exchange. This will save the country from depending only on some kinds of agricultural products. It will help the nation during the instability of the world market. On the other hand, by exporting such products it will help to bring foreign exchange, and by using such products for local consumption, it will save our foreign exchange.

Another important aspect of our foreign exchange question is how to use it economically. Especially now, when we are endeavoring to protect people's property and national wealth from corruption, waste and sabotage, it is imperative to make sacrifices in order to economize our foreign exchange which is the foundation of our national economic existence. Foreign exchange is one of the mainstays of social and economic development. Therefore, the foreign exchange obtained by great endeavor must be used on a priority basis of national economic and social development. And it must be used economically.

To import items that are not useful and are costly is harmful to the national economic development. Therefore it is essential to determine the kinds of items and the quantity, to be imported, and enforce the law of import. It is a burning issue of our time to earn enough foreign exchange for the foundation of our economic development is to be considered. For that purpose, it is essential to increase the quantity and improve the quality of our items of foreign exchange, endeavor to discover other items of natural resources that may bring additional foreign exchange, and use on a priority basis--and sparingly--whatever is earned as a foreign exchange.

9948
CSO: 4503/46

MORE THAN 140 CHILDREN DEPART FOR CUBAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A group of children, the sons and daughters of heroes of Revolutionary Ethiopia who fell in the struggle for the defence of the Motherland, left for Havana yesterday to benefit from the scholarship opportunity offered by the Republic of Cuba.

The children numbering 141 and the fifth batch to benefit from similar scholarship offer by Cuba were selected from the fourteen regions of the country under the auspices of the Ministries of Defence and Interior.

Comrade Kassa Kebede, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and CO-PWE Central Committee Alternate member gave directives to the departing children of heroes of Revolutionary Ethiopia at a farewell function held Thursday at the military-run orphanage for children of deceased men-in-uniform.

Addressing the departing children, Comrade Kassa urged them to always bear in mind the history of the heroic sacrifices of their parents and of the relentless struggle of the broad masses and to dedicate themselves to the noble cause for which their fathers and mothers have lived and died.

The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs further stated that the scholarship opportunity won by the children is a standing testimony to the sacrifices paid by their heroic parents for the freedom and unity of Revolutionary Ethiopia and urged them to pursue their education with diligence and to maintain the exemplary discipline and conduct of the Ethiopian youth in Cuba's Isle of Youth.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Atnafu Tariku Acting Manager of the Rehabilitation Agency for the Disabled, pointed out that out of the 141 departing children 56 are girls with educational status above the sixth grade.

Present at the farewell ceremony were government officials, invited guests and relatives of the children. (ENA)

CSO: 4700/1962

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] The Ethiopian press devoted its columns, editorials, features and articles, during the course of this week, to a depth coverage of revolutionary achievements during the past years of struggle, in connection with the eighth anniversary of the Revolution to be celebrated throughout the nation shortly.

Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, writing editorially under the headline, "For Full Emancipation of Women", underlines the immense contributions made by Ethiopian women to the progress of the Revolution and the tenacious efforts which they continue to exert in the political, social, economic and cultural arenas of struggle. Writing in connection with the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association, which is being observed this week, *Serto Ader* says that REWA, which today has a 4.5 million strong membership, is a nation-wide organization with over twenty-thousand basic associations throughout the country.

The paper says that REWA has, during the past two years of its existence, so commendably lived up to

its responsibilities to broaden the horizon of women participation in all aspects of national endeavour and to effect a sound implementation of the revolutionary directives issued from time to time by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE in the interest of the continued progress of the Revolution.

In sharp contrast to the state of affairs in the days of the fallen regime, women in Revolutionary Ethiopia are involved in all areas of the nation-building process on an equal footing with their male counterparts, in activities ranging from family affairs to questions of national defence and security and from domestic to international affairs, *Serto Ader* further observes.

Unreserved Cooperation

While the task of improving the lot of Ethiopian women on the basis of the various resolutions of COPWE remains the foremost duty of REWA, the society in general is duty bound to extend unreserved co-operation in all endeavours to effecting full emancipation of our mothers and sisters, *Serto Ader* comments.

In a front-page commentary on the aims and objectives of the Multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign underway in Eritrea region, the Amharic weekly, *Yesareitu Ethiopia*, carried an analysis of the background of the long-standing problem in the region and the circumstances that led to the launching of the Red Star Campaign. Recalling that the Ethiopian people have, throughout the ages, been engaged in the defence of the sovereignty and unity of the nation against the divisive schemes of colonialists and imperialists, the paper cites historical evidences to prove that Eritrea has always been part and parcel of Ethiopia.

On the series of measures taken by the revolutionary leadership to bring about a lasting solution to the problem in the Eritrea region, *Yesareitu* refers to the nine-point peace plan issued by the Revolutionary Government and the subsequent steps taken to resolve the problem. But far from heeding all the peaceful attempts of the revolutionary leadership, the separatist gangs in the pay of international imperialism, so arrogantly rebuffed all the peaceful calls and went ahead in carrying out destructive undertakings contrary to the interests of the people and the Revolution. Pre-occupation by the revolutionary leadership and Ethiopian masses in other areas of popular struggle at the time provide a chance for the secessionists to cause massive economic destruction, the paper recalls. It was after affirming the reactionary stance of the secessionists, and unable to any longer tolerate the unbearably heavy havoc played by them that the revolutionary leadership decided that

there was no alternative to launching the Multi-faceted Red Star Campaign to do away with the problem in the region once and for all.

Thanks to the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the entire working people of Ethiopia, the Red Star Campaign is producing fruitful results in the military, political, economic and social spheres while fully exposing the bankrupt and reactionary stance of the secessionists, the paper adds.

The impressive successes scored by the Red Star Campaign, within months of its launching, particularly in the economic reconstruction drive through massive undertakings ranging from supply of basic amenities to the launching of new industrial and agricultural projects, truly attests to the righteous cause of the Campaign and the wholehearted commitment of the revolutionary leadership and the masses of the region, the paper writes.

Impressive Contributions

In a commentary carried by the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, Abiy Fitih Awek outlines the development of the Non-aligned Movement, its impressive contributions to the cause of the peoples of the third world and the role being played by Socialist Ethiopia in the Movement.

Enumerating some of the most conspicuous achievements of the Non-aligned Movement ever since its founding in 1961, the writer singles out the Movement's strong anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-neo-colonialist stance, its unceasing struggle in support of detente, and its firm commitment in efforts to bring about a new and just world economic order, all of which are the burning issues of the

contemporary world.

As a founding member of the Non-aligned Movement, Ethiopia has always strictly adhered to the principles and policies of the Movement. Abiy writes, quoting the message sent by our revolutionary leader in connection with the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Movement in which the Revolutionary Leader underscored, "unity of purpose of members is, no doubt, the major factor behind the Non-aligned Movement's past achievements. In view of the continuing subversive acts being carried out by imperialists to weaken the Movement and create disunity among its members, it is the responsibility of all members to further unite their ranks and be able to keep high the Movement's commendable record of worthwhile accomplishments. Revolutionary Ethiopia will spare no effort to extend all co-operation in this direction". The writer of the article is of the conviction that the forthcoming Conference in the Indian capital, Delhi, of non-aligned heads of state will come up with concrete measures to frustrate imperialist designs aimed at weakening the Non-aligned Movement.

CSO: 4700/1962

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Victor Berezin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Educational and Scientific Workers' Union of the USSR, left for home yesterday at the end of an eight-day working visit.

While here the delegation was briefed on the establishment of the Ethiopian Teachers' Association (ETA), the role it played before and after the revolution, its organizational structure and work methods, teachers participation in the national literacy campaign programme and other national endeavours.

During its visit of the Commission for Higher Education, the Soviet delegation was also briefed on the activities of the commission.

The delegation of the Soviet Educational and Scientific Workers' Union also visited the Ministry of Education where it was briefed on the country's regular educational programme and the national literacy campaign and inspected an exhibition of educational aids and the educational materials production workshop.

During its visit to the City Hall, the Soviet delegation was briefed on the organizational structure of the Urban Dwellers' Associations and the activities of the UDAs set up at va-

rious levels. It also toured the clinic, the cooperative shop and other facilities in kebele 18, Higher Five, to serve the residents of the kebele.

The Soviet delegation has been to the Addis Ababa University where it was apprised with the academic programmes of the various faculties, the university's relations with similar institutions abroad and visited the university's museum.

The guests also paid visits to the headquarters here of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth and Women's Associations and the All Ethiopia Trade Union. They were familiarized with the role of the mass organizations in the revolutionary struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses.

Comrade Dr. Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member and First Deputy Head of the COPWE Organizational Affairs department received the delegation of the Soviet Educational and Scientific Workers' Union and briefed the members on the tempo and momentum of the class struggle and the efforts underway to form the working people's party.

The Soviet delegation was seen off on departure by executive committee members of the Ethiopian Teachers' Association and staff of the Soviet Embassy here.

EXHIBITION ON BIO-GAS STAGED IN ASMARA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — An exhibition for demonstrating bio-gas as an alternate source of energy, organised by the Eritrea region branch of the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority, was opened here last Saturday.

Opening the expo, Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tensai, Regional Chief Administrator, commended the Authority for mounting the display to demonstrate the importance of exploring alternate sources of energy. He pointed out that the tools and gadgets displayed at the show would enable the local community learn how readily available material could be utilized for generating power. He said this has particular relevance at this juncture when the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Development Campaign is in full gear.

Comrade Fikru pointed out that

bio-gas sources of energy are particularly useful in the rural areas and that the application of the method would help arrest deforestation. He urged the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority to do every thing possible to produce bio-gas instruments for mass distribution.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Tekleab Woldu, Regional representative of the Authority, said the exhibition was organised in line with efforts now underway to use alternate sources of energy as part of the broader programme of protecting the nation's forest reserves and also in line with the Red Star Campaign which attaches importance to the conservation of natural resources. He said the expo was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources and the National Energy Commission.

CSO: 4700/1962

NAMES OF 13 SCHOOLS IN ERITREA CHANGED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] ASMARA (ENA)--The Eritrea regional schools' office disclosed Thursday that the names of 13 elementary, junior and senior secondary schools have been changed.

Accordingly, the St. Hanna Junior Secondary School has been changed to Northern Star Secondary School, the Comboni Secondary School for boys to Barka Secondary School, the Wongelawit Secondary School to Yisshak Tewelde-Medhin Secondary School, the Bottego School to Zerai Deress Secondary School, the St. Antonios School to Godaif Junior Secondary School, the Adventist School to Halai Elementary and Junior Secondary School.

Also changed were the names of Mahdere Berhan School to Mahdere Berhan Junior School to Mahdere Berhan Junior Secondary School, the Middle East School to Akriya Junior Secondary School, the Comboni School for girls to Edget Elementary and Junior Secondary School, the Kidane Mehret School to Maikelai Ketema Elementary School, the Kale Hiwot School to Gura Elementary School, the Arbeloni School to Quwahito Elementary School and the Victoria Apostolico School to Gejeret Elementary School.

CSO: 4700/1962

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

NEWLY BUILT BRIDGE--AMBO (ENA)--A bridge over Chole River built at a cost of 10,000 Birr by the peasants producers' co-operative association of Kelento locality in Ambo district, Shoa region, became operational this week. The bridge links nine kebeles embraced by the Kelento peasants producers' co-operative association with the town of Guder, 132 kms west of Addis Ababa. The co-operative which was formed four years ago with an initial fund of 13,314 Birr has now a capital of 36,021 Birr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 3]

POWER GENERATOR IN BAKO--AMBO (ENA)--An electric power generator installed in Bako town, Jibat-Metcha province, by the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) at a cost of 261,500 Birr was put into partial operation recently. The fuel operated generator was installed in accordance with an agreement concluded between residents of Bako, Ijuje and Gedo towns in Shoa region. Inhabitants of three towns contributed about 80,000 Birr towards the installation of the generator and have contributed immensely in terms of physical labour, according to Comrade Lemma Dewo, Administrator of Bako district. A total of 220 houses in Bako town are presently being supplied with electricity as a result of the newly installed generator and with the planting of poles and extension of lines already completed, inhabitants of Juje and Gedo will benefit from services of the new generator soon. Meanwhile, the piped water supply system currently under construction in Bako town at a cost of 165,000 Birr will become operational in the near future, the district administrator disclosed. The district administrator said that 90,000 Birr of the total fund required for the launching of the water supply system was secured from the ministry of urban development and housing in loan while the remaining part is covered by the town's municipality. The Mekane Iyesus church cooperated by providing technical assistance, it was noted. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Sep 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1962

GABON

BRIEFS

ROAD BUILDING PRIORITY--A cabinet meeting, held at the Restoration Palace yesterday gathered around the head of state, El-Hadj Omar Bongo, the prime minister and the head of government, Leon Mebiame, and the ministers, Pascal Nze and Jean Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou. The prime minister revealed that during the meeting, the president of the republic gave instructions to the minister of plan and minister of finance for road building to be priority number one in the projects to implement under the 5-year plan. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 4 Aug 82 p 1] 9064

CSO: 4719/1286

STATISTICS ON FALLING EXPORTS LISTED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] As we reported in an earlier edition, Guinea-Bissau registered 516,390,000 pesos in imports in the first quarter of this year. Exports in the same period amounted to 48,562,000 pesos and the rate of coverage was 9.4 percent. The figures were taken from the Foreign Exchange Monthly Bulletin, published by the General Office of Statistics of the State Secretariat of Planning and International Cooperation.

In the first quarter of 1981, imports amounted to 418,143,000 pesos, and exports stood at 159,641,000 pesos, with a coverage rate of 38.2 percent.

Supplies for crafts, commerce, industry and administration led the list of imports, amounting to 159,039,000 pesos, or 30.8 percent of our imports. In second place are machines, appliances and parts, amounting to 128,647,000 pesos, representing 24.9 percent of total imports.

By continent, Europe holds first place in our imports. We imported merchandise from the Old Continent amounting to 367,047,000 pesos, or 71.3 percent of our imports. The American continent is in second place, with 87,739,000 pesos. We imported 30,349,000 pesos' worth of merchandise from Africa, representing 5.8 percent of our imports.

Regarding exports, Europe is also in first place with 83.9 percent of the total volume exported by Guinea-Bissau, and Africa is in second place with 16.1 percent.

As usual, products from the sea head the list of imports, amounting to 36,732,000 pesos (75.6 percent), and in second place are manufactured products, amounting to 7,474,000 pesos (15.4 percent of all exports).

Portugal is our principal client, purchasing 10,627,000 pesos' worth of products, and the 10 member nations of the EEC are in second place with 19,785,000 pesos. Portugal also leads the list of suppliers, followed by the EEC.

In 1981, agriculture and livestock held first place, with exports valued at 83 million pesos. This year the figure did not exceed 0.7 million. In 1981

we exported 44.7 million pesos in products from the sea. This year the figure dropped to 36.7 million pesos. Last year we exported 12.8 million pesos in wood products and 18.4 million in manufactured products. In the first quarter of this year the corresponding figures were only 3.2 million and 7.4 million pesos, respectively.

The General Office of Statistics feels that this sharp drop in our exports is primarily because of the poor distribution of products and the delayed arrival of some of the goods destined for the agricultural campaign. There was also the problem of peanuts, which very recently still remained to be shipped out of the Bafata region.

6362
CSO: 4742/402

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARD CURRENCY ACCOUNTS ORDERED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Through a dispatch of the comrade prime minister, the Government of Guinea-Bissau determined to establish a service for accounts in internationally circulated foreign currency in the Banking Department of the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau].

According to the document, this measure is in response to a number of needs; among them is advantage for the balance of payments; it will facilitate and encourage the establishment of savings accounts by our emigrants, by providing a reliable banking service for those who have foreign currency at their disposal.

The decision also had to do with the fact that there are diplomatic organs, international agencies and other individuals who receive foreign exchange from abroad for their projects and needs in Guinea-Bissau.

Thus the service of hard currency accounts is in consideration of diplomats and consular officers accredited to our government; international organizations of which Guinea-Bissau is a member; experts, consultants and cooperants in general who perform services in this country and are paid in foreign currency; firms and agencies executing projects with foreign financing; and citizens of Guinea-Bissau residing abroad.

Deposits may be in current accounts, on demand, or in interest-bearing accounts. In the last case, the maturity may be 3 months, 6 months or 1 year, according to the judgment of the interested party.

Term accounts will earn interest equal to that obtained by the BNG from its corresponding foreign banks for the same class of deposits, less two points for administrative expenses.

Among other provisions of the dispatch, we note the article stating that citizens of Guinea-Bissau residing abroad may obtain credit from the BNG in Guinea pesos up to double the balance in their personal foreign currency accounts, to be used exclusively, together with the available funds in said accounts, to build homes in this country or to make repairs, alterations or additions to existing homes, or to invest in agricultural and related activities, such as poultry and hog farming, fruit growing and other similar ventures.

6662
CSO: 4742/402

VIOLENT REPRESSION OF SPECULATORS URGED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Price of Speculation"]

[Excerpt] It does not take an expert to understand the difficult situation the country is experiencing.

The living standard of the people is reaching alarming levels, which brings up the question: Are all the people suffering from this situation? The answer is obvious: No! Is everyone seeing his income diminishing by the day with the galloping inflation? No!

Strange as it seems, there are people who are profiting, and profiting greatly, from this situation. Experience teaches us that the situation produces people who take advantage of it to turn an illegal profit.

During the armed struggle for national liberation, while our soldiers and our peasants were being killed by napalm, in the cities there were people who were making rivers of money. The situation is the same today; speculation is everywhere. No matter what sector of the economy we examine, we always find speculation. There is speculation involving the scarcity of imported products. There is speculation based on the imported inflation. There is speculation based on the shortage of foreign exchange. There is speculation with domestic products, by withholding them from the market. Our economy is gradually becoming controlled by real vultures.

Having originated in the disruption of supplies, speculation is now partly responsible for the situation in which we find ourselves.

It must be combated! Any program to restore our economic health must involve a merciless war against these vultures.

You will say: This is not enough! If we do not attack the causes, the effects will persist. We agree. It is not our intention to eliminate speculation, the black market, with one blow. What we wish, and what we are convinced we can do, is to limit it to its simplest expression. We must control the speculators, confine them to "ghettos." Otherwise, they will dictate their own laws. How can we control them? One alternative: repression! The executive must be stern; if necessary, it must even resort to violence.

What about human rights? One way to defend them is to use violence against those who constantly disregard them. Someone has said that "violence is a part of history." We have the right and the duty to counter the speculators' violence against our people with revolutionary violence. The revolution has no other alternative.

In a market economy (which our economy surely is), everything has its price. Speculation must also have its price. Loss of all property, loss of all liberties, must be the price for speculation.

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CSO: 4742/402

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

FREQUENT BLACKOUTS LAMENTED--The electric power outage last Thursday afternoon in the city of Bissau was not the result of a breakdown in the generator group, oddly enough. It was because of a fuel shortage, a source linked to the electric power station reported. Fuel was acquired from DICOL [Fuel and Oil Distributing Company] by the management of CEABIS. However, we were told, there was no truck to transport the fuel to the power plant. At the end of the afternoon, by great good fortune, a tank truck, albeit aged, from the distributing company accomplished the deed. But, we asked, didn't the National Energy Institute [INE] have a truck available to perform this service, instead of leaving the city without power for so long? Couldn't the INE have acquired the fuel before reserves were completely exhausted? As it is now, even the installation of new generators will not resolve the problem. On Thursday, as well, the city was without light for the entire day because, as it was explained, a bolt had sheared off. What will it be tomorrow? [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/402

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DIESEL EXPECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by William Onyango]

[Text]

There is an acute shortage of diesel in the country and according to Mr. John Clymo, the chairman of United Transport Overseas company (UTOS), that runs Kenya Bus Services in Nairobi and Mombasa as well as buses of the East African Road Services, unless some measures were taken, there was going to be difficult situation.

Talking to *The Nairobi Times* yesterday, Clymo said he had been advised by the oil company that supplies his firm with diesel that there was no crude oil in the country.

And that a special shipment of refined gas oil was expected to arrive later in the month.

He said his firm was preparing emergency schedules to curtail less essential journeys that "prove unnecessary" he said.

Clymo said the Kenya Bus Services, for example, has supply, which could only take them up to Monday or Tuesday this week.

To save the situation, Clymo stated, that the

government recently told all the oil companies to share supply of diesel. And that, he said, has now become the standard practice. The co-operation between the Caltex Oil (K) and other oil companies has saved the Kenya Bus Services Ltd and the East African Road Services from experiencing the shortage.

The ministry of energy recently imposed oil import restrictions, which according to the minister, Mr. Kabeere M'Mbrijjewe, would not affect oil supply especially diesel and paraffin.

The minister also announced a 10 per cent cut in the importation of crude oil.

According to the minister the measure had been taken to rationalise and ensure proper utilisation of petroleum.

Soon after the ministerial announcement, fears of petrol hoarding by filling stations were on, but the oil companies interviewed by *The Nairobi Times* ruled out the speculations, but maintained silence over the effects of ministerial announcement.

CSO: 4700/1975

COTU REJECTS GOVERNMENT STAND ON SEAMEN RECRUITMENT

Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 9 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) has rejected the decision for the recruitment of seamen to be carried out through the government instead of the Seamen's Union.

"Cotu has not only rejected this decision, but cannot recognise it," said a press release issued yesterday.

"The labour minister's decision or directive was *not* taken in the interests and welfare of the workers concerned but to please certain politicians at the coast. It is sad for the minister for labour to succumb to the pressure from these politicians." Cotu said that in order to avoid "ugly incidents of industrial unrest, we expected the minister to have involved and consulted both Cotu and the Seamen's Union before taking such major decision."

The statement said Cotu is urging the Seamen's Union and the shipping lines "to ignore the minister's directives; and instead to strictly follow the existing procedure where management (shipping lines) shall have the sole prerogative to employ people of their own choice as other employers are doing in this country. We must therefore warn the minister that the consequences of his decision will be squarely placed at his door."

The organisation pointed out that recruitment of seamen worldwide has always

been done through various Seamen's Unions by various shipping lines, just as it has been the practice between Kenya's Seamen's Union and the various shipping lines as employers. "We cannot understand how Kenya is going to be an exception. In any case, Kenya does not have or operate a shipping line of its own; and how are they going to recruit these seamen?"

Thanks

We in Cotu recognise and must thank the Kenyan Seamen's Union for their achievement in securing employment for our people in the past. Government should have appreciated these efforts and thanked the Seamen's Union for that," said the Cotu press release which was signed by the secretary-general Mr. Juma Boy.

"In the past we have had some agencies and individuals in this country directly recruiting people for contracts in the Arab countries; and yet government never stepped in to take over such recruitment," said the statement which pledged in the event of the Seamen's Union deeming it fit to take industrial action, "Cotu will publicly come out and back them. We view the minister's action as government interference in the smooth running of employment of seamen."

COTU OUSTER PLAN EXPOSED

Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 13 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Noel Okoth]

[Text]

THE secretary-general of the Railways and Harbours Union Mr. Ochola Ogaye Mak'Anyengo has called on the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) executive board schedules to meet this Thursday to discuss the month-long claims that plans were afoot to oust three top Cotu officials. In a letter to the Cotu secretariat issued Friday, Mak'Anyengo proposed that the originator of the claims be asked to substantiate on the ouster plan at the prospective executive board meeting.

The ouster claims were first made early last month by the general secretary of the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Employees Mr. Ali Mohamed, who contended that the plotters for the plan were quietly rallying support among the membership of the executive board.

According to Mohamed, proponents of the plot wanted to oust Cotu's secretary-

general Mr. Juma Boy, the chairman-general Mr. Philip Mwangi and the treasurer-general Mr. Were Dibo Ongutu. However, Mohamed did not name the plotters but promised that he would submit a comprehensive report on their activities to the Cotu executive board.

But Mak'Anyengo contended that concealing identity of the plotters was "causing alarm and despondency in the labour movement".

Said, he, "Workers can ill-afford a divided leadership in Cotu as the memories of a divided leadership is still very fresh in their minds". By late last week, the agenda for the Thursday meeting had not been communicated to the members. But the meeting is expected to discuss the recent minimum wage level increase and food price increases, the developments of which Cotu is opposed.

CSO: 4700/1975

UNRECOVERED ARMS COULD POSE SECURITY PROBLEM

Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that the security situation is back to normal in Kenya, the authorities should pay particular attention to a problem which might crop up in the future as a result of the August 1 abortive coup attempt. Following the rout of the Kenya Air Force rebels by the army and police, many rebels — in an effort to escape detection — threw away their guns and ammunition or hid them in nearby bushes. There is little likelihood that a threat to state security will arise again from these arms, but there is every likelihood that arms not recovered from this episode will fall into criminal hands, with the consequence that in some months to come the country may be faced with an increase in incidents of armed robbery and murder.

For this reason it is important that the authorities should conduct a thorough exercise in trying to recover guns and ammunition still unaccounted for after the abortive coup attempt. The general public in Nairobi have been very co-operative in turning over any arms they may have come across, but a systematic search for arms in the bushes, especially in the Eastlands, should be mounted to ensure that whatever may have been thrown away or hidden there is recovered. Perhaps men and women of the National Youth Service could be put to use in this exercise, combing in a very detailed way every square inch of bush where such weapons may have been hidden. Lest all this sound somewhat alarmist, it should be borne in mind that the only way of combatting armed robbery and crimes involving guns is to remove guns from the hands of everyone who is not authorised to own a gun. In this, as in other matters, prevention is better than cure.

SOMALI ENVOY SAYS KENYAN GOODS WANTED

Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

SOMALIA would like to see the abortive OAU Summit switched from the Libyan capital of Tripoli to Nairobi, Somalia's ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Abdurahman Hussein, hinted yesterday.

Hussein, whose country broke off diplomatic relations with Libya over its support for the Somali dissidents fighting against President Siad Barre's regime, gave the indication when he called on the Kenyan minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr. Elijah Mwangale. Somalia was one of the countries which boycotted the OAU summit in Tripoli last month.

Hussein said that as proof of his country's sincere desire to co-operate with Kenya, President Barre had directed that any goods that Somalia needed to buy if available in Kenya should not be bought elsewhere.

The ambassador also said that the time had come when the ministers of tourism of the two countries should meet together for direct talks on promoting co-operation in the fields of tourism and wildlife with Somalia.

Speaking earlier, Mwangale said Kenya was ready to share its experiences in the development of tourism and wildlife with Somalia. He also agreed with the suggested need for excha-

nges of visits and information as well as experts between the two countries. He said the two countries shared a long coastline which was very rich in terms of fisheries that floated across their international boundary.

Mwangale noted that Somalia was slightly ahead than Kenya in the fishing industry, and he suggested that the two countries could beneficially collaborate together in the development of fisheries. He said Kenya's fisheries potential was contained in an area of 60,000 square miles, covering 30 per cent of the land mass. He said this, if fully developed, can give Kenya a yield of 100,000 tons at the coast annually.

Mwangale said that his ministry was willing to assist the Somali ministry of tourism in the development of Somalia's wildlife and its national parks.

He said that co-operation between African countries in the field of tourism was essential because the whole African continent accounted for a mere 1.5 per cent of the world tourist market.

He said relations between Kenya and Somalia were getting closer, but called for intensified co-operation in anti-poaching operations.

CSO: 4700/1975

PERMITS NOW NEEDED FOR UGANDANS, TANZANIANS

Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 1 Oct 82 p

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text] ALL citizens of Uganda and Tanzania resident in Kenya will now be required to apply for entry permits. A legal notice directing the nationals of the two countries to apply for entry permits within 30 days is contained in today's September 10 issue of The Kenya Gazette.

It was signed by the Minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, and dated September 9.

The order states that the minister has instructed immigration officers to require all persons who are citizens of Uganda and Tanzania, and the wives, de- dependent children and other dependants (other than citizens of Kenya) of such persons, who are resident in Kenya, to apply within 30 days from the publication of the notice to such immigration officers in the manner prescribed under the immigration regulations for entry permits or, as the case may be, dependants' passes or other passes.

The order stated that the instruction is without prejudice to any previous requirement made in respect of certain citizens of Tanzania. In 1979, the Kenya government directed Tanzanian nationals working in the country to obtain work permits in a move aimed apparently at responding to the ouster of Kenyan workers from Tanzania.

The latest order virtually places the nationals of neighbouring Tanzania and Uganda at a par before the immigration laws with resident non-citizens of other countries working in Kenya. Foreigners arriving in Kenya to take up employment are required to have entry and residential permits plus work permits.

CSO: 4700/1975

KENYA

CATHOLIC BISHOPS PRAISED FOR POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Linking Politics to Religion"]

[Text] WE are delighted that the Roman Catholic archbishops have come out in a pastoral letter, with comments about the activities of Dismal Sunday. Even more welcome is the fact that their letter was published in all the major newspapers and magazines in the country last week. Obviously they were not interested in just reaching their usual flock--they could have done that from the pulpit. By widely publishing the pastoral letter they got to the whole nation.

Without getting into the merits and demerits of their arguments it is important to note that they took some of the basic documents of the politics of this nation and integrated them into doctrinal concerns. This is as it should be.

It is up to the other religious leaders to follow the nyayos of the Catholic leaders. By so doing religion will become more integrated into the national leadership. The churches lock into their trained manpower some of the most educated Kenyans. It is only fair that they should get involved.

CSO: 3400/22

SYSTEM SHOULD PROSECUTE BIG FISH, NOT SMALL FRY

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Revelry Cases"]

[Text]

OVER the past few weeks there have been a number of cases where people have appeared in court charged with having celebrated when they heard the first reports that said (erroneously it turned out) that the Kenya government had been overthrown. It is quite natural that the government should want to bring such people to book, but the government should weigh the implications of widely publicising such cases through court proceedings against the general interests of stability and calm in the country. The position the government has taken is that the August 1 disturbances were the work of a few disgruntled people, mainly in the Kenya Air Force. The fact, of course, is that more than 2,000 people are in custody following the abortive coup attempt, and though 2,000 is a sizeable number even when compared with 17 million Kenyans, the important point the government has been trying to make, is that only a small number of people were involved in the disturbances and that the nation as a whole condemned their action. The various court cases involving people charged with rejoicing over the prospects of the overthrow of the government unfortunately tend to mitigate this impression. That is why it is in the government's and country's interest for the government not to waste too much time and effort in such prosecutions. They merely give the false impression that there were many Kenyans who rejoiced at the announcement of a coup, when in fact only a small number did. The judicial machinery of the state is overworked as it is. Let us reserve its meagre energies and resources for the bigger job which is yet to come — dealing with the real perpetrators of the August 1 atrocities. -

KICOMI FACTORY MAY CLOSE DOWN

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

KISUMU, Thursday. (KNA)
— Import restrictions and the cancellation of the export compensation scheme are threatening the existence of a number of industries in Kenya. In Kisumu, more than 2,400 workers at Kicomi may be declared redundant soon unless remedial action is taken to save the factory from closing down. And in Mombasa, Bamburi Portland Cement Factory may cut back production and lay off a sizeable proportion of its work force.

The trouble-torn shs. 200 million textile factory in Kisumu has been hit by an acute shortage of raw materials because of the restriction on imports by the government, the factory's technical manager, Mr. P.K. Sehgal, disclosed yesterday.

Sehgal was speaking during the discussion with an assistant minister for labour, Mr. Shariff Nassir, when he toured the mills.

He also pointed out that by October this year there be a shortage of local cotton which comes from Thika and Kisumu. Lack of import licences had made it difficult for the factory to get spare parts and some of the machines

were not operational, Sehgal added.

"Unless these factors are rectified immediately then we will have no alternative but to close the mill and make the staff redundant," he warned. Nassir assured the management and the receivers of the mills that the government would ensure that the factory does not close down.

Meanwhile the giant Bamburi Portland Cement Factory in Mombasa, may be forced to curtail its cement production and lay off a sizeable proportion of its staff following financial problems.

The works director, Mr. H. Hausen told an assistant minister for labour, Mr. La-ban Kitele today that the company's financial woes started with the abolition of the export compensation scheme in June this year saying the action led to a direct loss of profit in 1982 of shs. 80 million.

Hausen added that in the absence of remedial action, the company's financial situation would deteriorate further "and we will be forced unwillingly to take even more drastic action such as curtailing production and laying off staff".

CSO: 3400/22

KENYA

BRIEFS

FIRM TO RETURN UNIFORMS--A FIRM that has been selling surplus military uniforms obtained from the Forces Quarter Master's Stores has told The Nairobi Times that they will give back their remaining stock. The director of the firm said this following the Presidential ban on the sale of these goods. In his speech on Sunday, President Moi said that some people wearing forces uniforms and posing as members of the security forces have struck a number of estates in Nairobi robbing people. According to the director of the firm who did not want to be identified they sold almost every kind of military goods with the exception of camouflage jackets and army trousers. [Text] [Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 14 Sep 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/22

CANU DENIES SA INSTIGATING SECESSION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

AN OFFICIAL of the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) has denied reports that South Africa authorities are encouraging secessionist political activity in Eastern Caprivi.

Reacting to a report in a Windhoek weekly newspaper last week Canu's Director-General of Information and Publicity Ernest Likando said: "The statement that the SA officials are encouraging secession of the Caprivi from the rest of Namibia is not correct because Canu, which has been striving and fighting for the independence of Itenga since 1964, is still encountering obstacles in its activities."

The report stated that SA authorities, including the military, were actively encouraging and supporting pro-DTA tribal leaders to form political party on a 'secessionist' platform.

Mr Likando also challenged the authenticity of the report that its President Mishake Muyongo, resident in Zambia, had recently twice been brought to Eastern Caprivi by SA officials.

Mr Muyongo has not been in Caprivi since 1964, the Canu official said.

"This is a naked lie and

pure political blackmail to our leader to discredit Canu."

Canu nullified the merger with Swapo in 1980 after strained relations between Owambo forces and Caprivi armed elements in the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia reached breaking point in the late Seventies, according to Canu reports.

The party is today operating in Zambia and Eastern Caprivi striving for the creation of an independent sovereign state of Itenga.

Referring to the same newspaper report, Mr Likando says: "We are not secessionists. Caprivi is separate from SWA historically, culturally, geographically, administratively, economically and linguistically."

According to him Eastern Caprivi has been recognised as an independent entity both within Swapo ranks and by successive colonial administrations in the region.

Mr Likando also states that:

- German SWA excluded Caprivi; In 1908 renamed Caprivi and was not called German SWA;
- From 1914 to 1922 Caprivi was administered from Northern Rhodesia;

- From 1922 to 1929 it was administered from Bechuanaland;
- And from 1922 to 1939 it was administered from Windhoek, and from then onwards from Pretoria.

“Whoever compares Caprivi with the rest of Namibia is in fact a political hypocrite, demagogue, an opportunist, and lacks great knowledge about Caprivi and Namibia”, Mr Likando adds.

Mr Likando went on to point out to The Advertiser that the merger agreement between Swapo and Canu clearly named the people of Caprivi and the people of Namibia separately.

UN Resolution 435 provided for a peaceful transition to independence for Namibia, however, “it can take a legal decision but cannot force us into a meaningless unity which has already failed for the past 16 years”, Mr Likando says.

Even within the liberation movement, progressive parties such as Swapo and Swantu made no provision for Caprivi as a geographical region in Namibia, the Canu official stated.

“Those who want to see perpetual peace in the south-west subcontinent of Africa must support both the independent states of Itenge and Namibia.”

According to Mr Likando “almost six African states” as well as countries in Europe support the idea of an independent Itenge.

CSO: 3400/23

SWANU REFUSES PARTICIPATION IN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

A THIRD political party in Namibia, Swanu has refused to participate in a new interim government proposed for the Territory.

Swanu joins the NIP and the Swapo-Democrats who this week refused to take part in a new interim government for Namibia planned by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, and his advisers.

The President of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said at a press conference here yesterday his party had spoken to officials from the AG's office and had informed them Swanu would not be participating "in the proposed dispensation".

Swanu, the NIP and the Swapo-Democrats have to date not taken part in any of the first or second tier governmental system in the country.

Mr Katjuongua told the AG officials: "We had to make a critical choice between our credibility as an agent for meaningful change based on the long-term national interests of this country and temporary political expediency. We firmly opted for the former."

The Swanu President said his organisation could not comment on something it had no firsthand information about.

But the party had deduced from questions asked that: "Ethnicity based on tribal and racial separation and segregation clearly seems to be an organic part of the proposed arrangement."

Swanu said there was no guarantee that the "new order" would not significantly delay the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for a ceasefire and elections.

"Also there is no firm indication that the proposed arrangement will hasten the process of ending the war and finding viable solutions to the many social problems crippling this country," Swanu said in its statement.

The party refused to answer the questions submitted by the office of the AG.

Swanu was "fully aware" the implementation of Resolution 435 was "not around the corner".

"It is Swanu's firm opinion that a cosmetic polishing up of the existing Turnhalle institutions by replacing some of their actors with new ones will not cure the disease."

The party did, however, recommend to the AG that the "incompetent and wasteful" Turnhalle institutions should be abolished and all political and administrative power should temporarily revert to the AG. — Sapa.

BOTHA'S REMARKS SEEN PROTRACTING SETTLEMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] Prime Minister Piet Botha didn't say much in Walvis Bay last night and yet said a hell of a lot.

Irish, maybe, but its what has to be read between the lines that is important.

He made these points concerning the future of SWA:

- It was not in SA's interest and, consequently, not in the interests of southern Africa, that SWA fell into 'communist' hands;
- There can be no settlement in SWA unless the Cubans leave;
- And the SA troops in SWA will not be removed unless the Cubans go.

Dealing with the first point first, it is only too well known that the SA Government regards Swapo as 'communist' so it certainly will not make it easy for Swapo to get a political foothold here, irrespective of its popular support.

On the contrary, it

can be expected that the SA Government will adopt the hardest line possible against Swapo which means that the settlement process must by the very nature of the aforementioned become extremely protracted.

Put another way, even if Swapo did have vast majority support in SWA and could be regarded as the authentic representative of the people of Namibia, the SA Government would probably regard that as quite secondary to its own and Southern Africa's best interests.

The rest is self-explanatory and must serve as the main point of departure for all Namibian inhabitants for the foreseeable future.

The rationale behind the establishment of a new interim government in the country is not an 'if' factor, but a 'must' factor.

That it is said that a new interim government falls in line with UN Security Council Resolution 435 or not is

for the present quite irrelevant.

The second and third points raised by Mr Botha are ancillary.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge made it clear on Wednesday (reported in The Advertiser yesterday) that the MPLA will refuse to accept the withdrawal of the Cuban troops while in any event there was little common ground between the MPLA and the US Government concerning the outstanding points in their negotiations.

This must surely suit the Botha Government down to the ground.

And above all, the delay will give Unita the opportunity to eliminate and replace the MPLA in Western interests.

The ball game is now absolutely clear — and only thereafter will Namibians be able to talk of reaching a settlement, but probably on SA terms as much as ever!

ROSSING PUTS DAMPER ON LOCAL SUPPLIER OF MANGANESE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

ROSSING Uranium Limited have dashed hopes that a manganese mine near Okahandja could be commissioned on the strength of long term supplies of manganese dioxide to the world's biggest uranium mine for its ore treatment process.

However, there is keen interest amongst prospective buyers of the assets of the liquidated SWA Manganese, when they come up for public auction next week.

There are a number of interested potential buyers of the mining grant covering 12 farms about 100 kms north-east of Okahandja and the insolvent company's mining equipment.

The grant, totalling about 60 000 ha, will be auctioned at a Windhoek hotel and the plant, on site, where experimental mining operations have been undertaken.

SWA Manganese's proprietor and Namibia's 'baron' of mining royalties, Mr GT 'Giep' Booyse, is bitter about the sequestration of his entire estate which is in the process of liquidation.

He is bitter at Enok who

filed the largest claim — R108 000 plus interest — when he thought he was on the verge of possibly clinching a long term contract supplying manganese dioxide to Rössing; and also bitter at Rössing for dragging out the negotiations around the contract unduly long.

If the mining operation does get underway, it could generate around R2,2m a year in gross income on sales of dioxide to RUL alone, calculated at some 4 000 tons a month at approximately R45 a ton.

It seems destined not to be the case, however.

Enok wants its money from Mr Booyse who signed personal suretyship for the loan to SWA Manganese, and Rössing does not want the manganese at all.

In a statement to The Advertiser, RUL points out that a 100 ton trial run from SWA Manganese's Otjosondo workings "did not perform satisfactorily."

Rössing mine would require up to 50 percent more manganese from Otjosondo to do the same job with its current supply from SA.

In addition, the statement says the local manganese is much harder

which would necessitate modification of RUL's grinding circuit.

The statement provides details of previous negotiations between SWA Manganese and RUL on the possibility of a long term supply of locally mined manganese for the extraction of dioxide.

After an approach by SWA Manganese in 1979, a senior technical manager from RUL visited Otjosondu and took samples for investigation.

"It was found that the mineral present was not pyrolusite which is normally used to furnish manganese dioxide for oxidation of uranium," the statement says.

It continues: "Chemical tests showed that there were variable quantities of manganese dioxide in the samples but that while some samples were usable they oxidised the uranium very slowly compared with the ore from SA."

SWA Manganese also gave Rössing a quotation for the supply of manganese but "the price quoted was exactly the same as that being paid by Rössing for the more satisfactory SA material."

Because the tests were "not entirely negative", Rössing then arranged for a geologist to spend a few weeks at Otjosondu to do more comprehensive and scientific sampling.

NOT SAFE

Although one type of material was identified as a possible source of an oxidising agent for the uranium mine, there were aspects of its metallurgy which were not understood

and "we did not feel it was safe to use."

At about that time RUL's supplier had depleted its deposit in SA and the company entered into a agreement with a new supplier able to supply material of equal quality, the statement says.

Earlier this year Rössing decided once more to try out Otjosondu manganese dioxide and purchased 100 tons from SWA Manganese.

The material was put through the uranium plant without satisfaction.

"Rössing would require up to 50 percent more of the Otjosondu manganese to do the same job, and because it is harder than our usual supply our grinding circuit would have to be modified," says Rössing.

The statement goes on to state that its requirements for dioxide are "relatively modest" and would not justify the operation of the Otjosondu mine except as a secondary product, the main product being manganese metal.

Rössing does not require manganese metal which appears to exist "in abundant quantities at Otjosondu," it adds.

This information is expected to cause some prospective buyers possibly to think again before making a bid at the auction.

CONFIDENT

Mr Booyse was confident that SWA Manganese had a good product to offer Rössing.

According to him Rössing required manganese ore with at least about 35 percent manganese dioxide

content. Of the five trucks delivering the 100 tons to the uranium mine earlier this year, the ore carried by four was found to contain 43 percent and by the fifth truck, 54,5 percent manganese dioxide.

"Everyone's eyes opened, including mine, at the high grade of ore that was delivered," Mr Booyse said.

Mr Booyse also claimed that a leading manganese mining company in SA had "misled" him on the analysis of ore samples from SWA Manganese in its laboratories in 1980. The dioxide content was reported as 34,7 percent at the time, he added.

It is reported that Rössing's supply of manganese comes from Hotazel in the Cape where it is mined by an operative of the JSE listed Assmanco.

The material is reportedly also shipped to Walvis Bay from the Cape.

Two of Mr Booyse's properties have so far been sold by Order of the Court — a house in Windhoek and a farm near the capital.

Other claimants against SWA Manganese include Nedbank, Agra, And Lafrenz Engineering.

The total of all claims against the Company amounts to some R185 000

Enok, who filed for R108 000 against Mr Booyse, has a notarial bond on the machinery at Otjosondu, and will receive the proceeds from their sale at the auction.

Estimates of the value of the mining grant vary from R500 000 to R1,5 million.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO AT LOW EBB--INTENSIFIED action by Security Forces against Swapo terrorists had brought about a sharp drop in terrorist incidents in the Operational Area, Brigadier Jan Klopper, Chief of Staff (Force Deployment) for Namibia said yesterday. He said in Windhoek that the more aggressive strategy adopted by the Security Force in operations since June last year had contributed to the successes. At present, more than 80 percent of all the clashes with terrorists were taking place at the initiative of the Security Force. Greater active involvement of the Air Force in operations over the past two years had contributed significantly to the elimination of terrorists, he said.
[Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/23

FORESTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ANTIDESERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO Special Issue 3 Aug 82 pp 37-39

[Interview on the occasion of Arbor Day with Adamou Abdou, an engineer in the Office of Waters and Forests and head of the Forests and Environment Service, by Hama Askofare for SAHEL HEBDO: "Mass Forestry: The Office of Waters and Forests' New Assistance Strategy"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Arbor Day, in an interview granted SAHEL HEBDO, Adamou Abdou, an engineer in Waters and Forests and head of the forests and environment section, draws up an assessment of Operation Green Sahel and the ways and means of carrying out an effective fight against desertification.

[Question] Our country is one of the Sahelian countries most threatened by the desert's encroachment. As a result and in conjunction with the efforts exerted by the field staff to halt the scourge or at least reduce its effects, Operation Green Sahel was inaugurated in 1975. Eight years later, can we make an assessment of it? Do you feel that the project has been decisive? If not, what are the reasons?

[Answer] Niger, as we know it, has an area of 1,267,000 square kilometers of which two-thirds, the northern and northeastern parts, are desert. Only one-third of this area, the southern, southwestern, and southeastern parts of the country, commonly called the Sudan-Sahelian zone and covering a part of the Department of Niamey, the Department of Dosso, and a part of those of Zinder and Diffa, experiences population pressure with the resulting problem of agricultural lands. It is in this zone that we find the wooded savanna considered, after the manner of other forested countries, as this country's forested zone. The influences of the harshness of the climate and of man and his animals on this thin vegetated heritage make our country one of the most threatened in the Sahel by the desert's advance. Confronted with this, the task of the forestry personnel is not easy. They cannot face the problem alone. A general mobilization of the whole Nigerien nation is necessary.

It is in this framework that Operation Green Sahel, which enlists youth from all over the world in addition to young Nigeriens, began in Niger in 1975. To answer your question after this brief introduction, let me say from the outset that the assessment is satisfactory on the forestry level. This satisfaction is from two standpoints: technical and social.

--The technical standpoint: From the technical standpoint, aside from complying with specifications for planting, one must deal with the matter of the work force to make the project succeed. This work force was procured for us free by Operation Green Sahel. Indeed, the youth workers, as they are called, comprise youths from all corners of the world, in addition to Nigeriens. Thus the Waters and Forests Office has not had to spend money for this item, the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture having assumed responsibility for everything. On this technical level, we can only mention a few small problems from the standpoint of compliance with technical specifications, but that can be understood insofar as these youths are not professionals. In any case, the units in charge are there to keep things in line.

--The social standpoint: This project has made it possible to bring together young people from several countries. At this time, cultures and experiences are exchanged; the youths get acquainted with each other. The most important point is the influence this project has had on the young people. This effect is permanent and facilitates a widespread sensitization of the population to the problem of the environment. That is one of the project's goals.

[Question] Precisely a propos of the desert encroachment phenomenon, returning from a recent visit to the country's interior, the head of state sounded the alarm. With this end in view, the offices in charge should make short- or medium-term provisions. What are you contemplating at present?

[Answer] It was in fact upon his return from his tour to the Department of Maradi that the president drew the attention not only of the offices in charge but also of all the Nigerien people to the problem of desertification, which is taking over the rest of the country in great strides. Moreover this is not the first cry of alarm: two others were issued, including one by President Sekou Toure asking the people of Maradi to plant trees, and a second by President Kountche from Ouallam in 1981.

To confront this problem, the Office of Waters and Forests has always carried out campaigns that, while they have had no effect vis-a-vis the process (of desertification), have become very important in recent years. Two large campaigns represent the most important part of its assistance.

[1] --The protection of the rest of our wooded heritage by:

--Classifying important mountain Massifs

--Protecting valuable fuels

--Fighting brushfires

--Putting people on guard

--Supervising the exploitation of certain mountain Massifs for firewood or timber by issuing cutting permits.

--Prohibiting the exploitation of wood for timber (temporary ban) in certain zones. This is the case for palmyras in the region of Gaya. All this to allow a natural regeneration.

[2]--The second big campaign is reforesting, called artificial regeneration. The latter, bigger and more difficult, requires many more material, human and financial resources. It is currently being achieved thanks to the planned loans and subsidies, to the FNI [National Investment Fund] and other funds of community organizations.

[3]--A third campaign that normally should come ahead of the first two for a better assimilation, is being carried out as a complement. This is "Mesological Education," a campaign to sensitize the Nigerien people undertaken by the Office of Waters and Forests with the help of the media. The goal is to make the people realize the serious threat that is weighing on our environment.

[Question] The year 1982 should be decisive in the struggle against the desert's encroachment. So more stringent and consistent measures should be taken. What would be the major points of this new strategy to combat desertification?

[Answer] For us, every year we have gone through has been decisive with regard to the fight against desertification. Should this year, 1982, have been more decisive than any other, perhaps?

It is still as I pointed out in the answer to your second question: The goal sought by the Ministry of Hydrology and Environment through the Office of Waters and Forests is and will remain, even for years to come, the general mobilization of the Nigerien people in the interest of our environment.

In the field, we will assist specifically by establishing mininurseries in villages and schools which will provide plants for the people themselves to plant as windbreakers in the fields and gardens, for row and shade plantings in and in front of concessions, at public and private buildings; in the schools, and so on....

On the other hand, we will increase the supervision of the exploitation of the remaining mountain massifs to prevent their runaway deterioration.

The main targets of this new policy, this new strategy, are:

--Farmers and herdsmen, woodcutters

--Schoolchildren

--The samariya

--Townspeople

--Public and parapublic offices

--Private offices

In other words, all the people of Niger.

[Question] Any new policy obviously assumes new resources. What resources does your office have at its disposal and which would you like to obtain to make the fight against desertification succeed?

[Answer] The resources that the office of Water and Forests has at its disposal do not allow it to confront this gigantic task. The resources in personnel, equipment and finances are clearly insignificant vis-a-vis the size of the problem.

As a guide, in 1982 the office had at its disposal:

--393 agents, staff and assistants as personnel resources.

--85 vehicles in all shapes and conditions as equipment resources.

The financial resources would be difficult to quantify, but we agree that they are very insufficient. There is the fact that all these resources have been increased by the projects that are being carried out in the area of the struggle to combat the desert's advance.

To succeed with the new strategy in the struggle against the desert's advance, it is not new resources that we need (because that would assume the ineffectiveness of those that we already have at our disposal), but their increase at all levels. The best way to help would be to have the people's total participation in this so difficult but noble project.

[Question] Many people think that the fight against desertification would be more effective in conjunction with the subregional organizations. To this end, efforts have been channeled into agencies like the CILSS [Inter-State Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel], the Liptako-Gourma, and the Club of the Friends of the Sahel.... Yet it seems that the slogan, "Fight against desertification" has not obtained the anticipated effort. What is the exact status of this?

[Answer] For economic and social development, we can expect effectiveness from regional and subregional organizations; with regard to the fight against desertification, to a certain degree that is not the case.

The problem of the fight against the desert's encroachment is very different. Several parameters enter into the question: motivation, the general mobilization of the people, material and financial resources, controlling the phenomenon at the source, and so on.... All these parameters vary considerably from one country to another, even for those of the CILSS.

To struggle effectively against desertification assumes the mastery of all these parameters. This, or so I believe, is somewhat impossible at the subregional organization level. The latter can, if worse comes to worse, solve the problem of financial, material resources, and of the development of the phenomenon, but that is not enough. One can have all the material and financial resources of the world at one's disposal; if the motivation and mobilization are missing,

the project fails. With the current economic situation in the world, even the material and financial resources that subregional organizations can obtain for us are not guaranteed. There, I think, is why the struggle against desertification can find its effectiveness only within the framework of the subregional organizations.

It is primarily a national problem; its solution should be national.

9064
CSO: 4719/1286

SENEGAL

NEW GROUP TO PROMOTE COMMUNICATION AMONG ALL NATIONAL ELEMENTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Since the return of the multiparty system to Senegal, Senegalese political life has received new impetus that each Senegalese should be proud of and that each democrat should support, simply because the multiparty system in an African state is, in addition to its role as an example, something that stimulates national life, providing evidence of stability and enrichment.

In Senegal's case it coincides with our people's great natural genius and with a tradition extending back into the darkness of time.

If only for this latter reason, everyone should firmly and sincerely encourage and sustain the democratic experiment initiated by President Abdou Diouf and spare no effort to guarantee its endurance, its irreversibility. However, this existence of several political organizations competing democratically and loyally for the people's attention would be even more beneficial if it were possible for the various groups to compare face-to-face their programs for society and their technical proposals on economic, political, social and cultural issues. In this way, they could make useful comparisons or develop the bases for a common program. Participation by all of the forces of the nation, all patriots and all individual organizations, would be invited, without any exclusions and without anyone losing (unless voluntarily) either his autonomy of thought, initiative and action or his ideological uniqueness and doctrinal conviction.

Since it has thus far not been possible to achieve such a thing, we should perhaps be concerned that the multiparty phenomenon and some of the tendencies of its implacable secret dynamics might give rise to an irrational power consciousness and in the end paralyze the political structure by fratricidal struggles and quarrels among individuals or over ideas. Such quarrels, though not necessarily negative, can sometimes degenerate and raise barriers between groups, their supporters and various organizations, barriers that end up in a total lack of communication, such as debates and through discussion of points of view and programs for society, communication that is urgently needed by our people to get to know themselves and to locate themselves in the constantly expanding world of political parties created or to be created and the objectives they have selected or will select.

Above all, there is a risk of crystallization, from which the external forces of domination could profit to subjugate our country, and there is a danger of a unilateralization of judgments and political behavior that could lead to a systematic and concerted denial of all that promotes competition and everything related to it (men, ideas, structures, programs, various achievements) in the name of a blind and implacable antagonism.

To cite only a few examples, is it not regrettable that it has not been possible to develop a specific national consensus, in one direction or another, through mutual concessions in direct discussion by the social forces, which could be publicly announced, even on such issues as the practicability of getting rid of visas for leaving the country; the status of education and training; the Senegalese intervention in Chad and Lebanon at the request of the OAU, the United Nations and the countries concerned; the development of an energy policy based on use of hydrogen as an energy source; the struggle against South Africa and its hateful apartheid system; support for SWAPO; and the elimination of illegal profiteering?

To overcome these stumbling blocks, a group of men and women have decided to form a group that will offer a means to exchange views, to meet, to make studies and proposals. They are all opinions, belonging to political groups from everywhere on the Senegalese checkerboard, those close to such groups, and independent people known for their abilities in analysis, thought and action and for the courage and forthrightness they have always demonstrated in defending their ideas, and with a balance of openmindedness to escape the rigidity of preconceptions. They have neither the ambition nor the motivation to set themselves up as a party, a union or a means of advancement or sinecure. Instead their aims are:

--To support all progressive, democratic and positive decisions or measures that promote the interests of the people and are aimed at a union of hearts, minds and will toward the same goal of social justice, cultural renaissance, purification of political, union or administrative practices and economic efficiency, regardless of their origin or their authors, with no other objective than that of defending them from the undermining action of the forces of the status quo, regression and reaction or of sectarian or infantilist elements.

--To promote a huge body of opinion supporting the need to strengthen the bases of our young independence on the political, economic, social and cultural level.

--To constantly perfect the democratic experiment now in process.

--To create, develop and assure an atmosphere of calm and fruitful exchange of mutually favorable views among the current political actors, understanding, harmony and social tranquility toward the broadest possible mobilization of all people of good will, oriented toward unity and common effort, to build the nation with respect to differences.

—To maintain among individuals of sometimes different political and ideological sensibility relationships of work, mutual understanding, tolerance, relativity in making judgments and, why not, mutual esteem, genuine African fraternity and solidarity in action, with no other purpose than to work for the common good.

This group, which is called the Group for Contacts and Discussion on a New Senegal (GRESEN--Groupe de Recontres et d'Echanges pour un Senegal Nouveau), will include, without sectarianism or exclusivity, people from universities, intellectuals and cultural figures, people of both sexes and all religious beliefs, a variety of people of all opinions, artists, writers, managers, private and public service representatives, members or leaders of social groups, peasants, workers, craftsmen, fishermen, religious ministers, men, women and representatives young and old from across the Senegalese spectrum. The only qualification is that they all have the same will to work in a completely selfless way to create a policy that will receive virtually unanimous public support because it encompasses the goals of all Senegalese without exception, that is: continued progress for the masses, correction of social ills, strengthening of the state's capabilities and means, increased production and labor productivity and access for all to healthy and adequate food, education, health, decent housing, culture and leisure for optimum development of the full human and intellectual potential of our country to accelerate its upward progress toward well-being in democracy.

[Editor's Note: Dakar LE SOLEIL in French of 28-29 August 1982, page 1, publishes a correction to the foregoing noting the omission of the names of the organizers and the signers of the document: chairman, Amadou Booker Washington Sadjii, and Ousmane Blondin Diop, Malick Camara and Papa Ibra Tall.]

9920
CSO: 4719/1379

SPPF HOLDS NATIONWIDE UNITY MEETINGS

Victoria NATION in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] **A SERIES of nationwide discussions with SPPF members aimed at bolstering party and national unity against attempts to destabilise Seychelles and divide its people will be launched by Secretary General Guy Sinon today.**

Mr. Sinon and other members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee will meet as many district branches as possible before the Front's annual National Congress at the Maison du Peuple on September 30, October 1 and 2.

The Secretary General told Seychelles Agence Presse yesterday that starting with last November's unsuccessful mercenary attack, there had been more attempts to destabilise the Seychellois Socialist Revolution by trying to turn the people against each other. This, he said, was still continuing through a massive spreading of reactionary and subversive rumours.

COMBAT RUMOURS

"So the aim of the meetings is to get the party members to do the talking, to express their fears and opinions, and to seriously and positively advise the Central Executive Committee on how best to combat these insidious and divisive rumours," Mr. Sinon said .

"It is very important that all Front members attend and also actively take part in these meetings in the interests of party and national unity and discipline, if we are going to get this country working even better than before."

The SPPF, the Secretary General continued, had always urged the people to speak their mind constructively through the right channels and not negatively where it would do more harm than good.

The meetings, the first of which will be at English River this afternoon, form one of these channels whereby ideas and complaints from the grass roots can be taken to

the leadership for consideration and action.

Mr. Sinon added that as many meetings as possible would be held before the National Congress opened on the afternoon of September 30, so as to get a wide range of ideas to be put before the party delegates from all over the country.

CSO: 3400/28

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA STRENGTHENED

Victoria NATION in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AN AUSTRALIAN trade mission on a tour of South-West Indian Ocean islands called on Finance and Industry Principal Secretary Guy Morel at Liberty House yesterday.

The eight-man mission, led by Mr. David Milne, includes Mr. Grant Hall, an assistant director in the Australian Department of Trade and Re-

sources, and Mr. Richard Greenwell, the Assistant Trade Commissioner based in Nairobi. The three men called on Mr. Morel yesterday morning on behalf of the whole mission.

The tour of Seychelles, Mauritius and Reunion has been organised by the Australian Department of Trade and Resources but also

includes representatives of prominent Australian companies trading in a broad range of products, including processed foodstuffs, beverages and manufactured goods.

The mission, here since Sunday, is examining, first hand, trade prospects between Australia and Seychelles with senior Government officials, the Chamber of Trade and Commerce and parastatal companies. They have already had talks with the managers of the National Commodity Company and Works Enterprises

A spokesman for the Department of Finance and Industry said yesterday that the Australian Government's support for the mission, which was welcomed by Seychelles, was clear evidence of the two-countries' desire to strengthen already favourable trade ties between them.

The mission leaves on Friday.

CSO: 3400/28

PW BOTHA'S YEARS IN OFFICE REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

TIME flies.

It seems only yesterday that South Africa was plunged into an Info scandal and the Crown Prince of the National Party, Dr Connie Mulder, fell from grace, his political promise wrecked.

In fact, Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister has been in office for four years.

And if he has not pleased many of the Nationalists who were in the party when he took over and who have since left, he has certainly imposed his will on the party and on the country.

Looking back on the four years, one can appreciate the problems the Prime Minister faced and the courage he has shown in surmounting most of them.

He came to power at a time when the Info affair rocked South Africa.

Perhaps there was a certain ruthlessness in the way in which some of the leading lights of Afrikanerdom were politically and publicly extinguished.

This was bound to leave a lot of hatred behind. Mr Botha, by the very circumstances in which he became Prime Minister and the events that took place, was the man around whom the enmities revolved.

Thus, the first part of his Premiership was concerned mainly with the effects of Info and the need to try and consolidate the National Party behind him.

It was a traumatic period for both leader and party as well as for Afrikanerdom, since many of the beliefs the volk had in its leaders were shattered by the allegations and counter-allegations that were bandied about.

Whether one agrees with what took place or not, whether one accepts Info as a scandal

or whether one regards the exposure of Info fronts abroad as a terrible price to pay for what was essentially a political power struggle, the fact remains that the Prime Minister had a grave problem, but managed to survive this period with the toughness and resoluteness that have been a feature of his political career.

After that initial period, he was able to settle down to running the country, taking it on the road to reform despite the dark mutterings of conservatives in the ruling party.

Other Prime Ministers before him did not out-distance themselves from their followers. He decided that he would go under if he must, but he would proceed with the policy he believed in.

Whether that was foolhardiness or the brave approach of a committed leader, only time will tell.

But nobody can doubt that Mr Botha had the strength of his convictions.

And so the inevitable split came about, a split that has torn the volk apart as nothing else has done since the declaration of war in 1939.

A less determined leader might have faltered. He might have said to himself that reform to an extent that was rejected by many Afrikaners was not worth pursuing. But Mr Botha has pressed on, regardless.

In terms of his party, he has achieved a resounding victory, getting his reform plan

passed by the Free State, Natal and Transvaal provincial parties with only a handful of delegates objecting.

Outside the party, the plan has met with either total opposition, qualified acceptance, qualified rejection or great suspicion.

Whether it can be sold to Coloureds and Asians, remains to be seen. Whether the mainly English-speaking Official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, will accept it, as a first step, despite criticism of the plan, remains a matter of conjecture.

The New Republic Party will go along with it, although it has reservations; the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties will fight it to the bitter end—and beyond.

What can one say, then, about the Prime Minister's first four years in office? He has been controversial, his policies have been divisive among his people, but his courage and faith have not faltered.

One wishes him well in the period that lies ahead, since it is what he does, and what favourable response he can engender, that will determine not just South Africa's immediate future, but the country's destiny.

With the great burdens that lie on his shoulders, we hope he will match his determination with an awareness that, as our country's motto emphasises, "unity is strength."

And it is unity that we need most at this momentous time in our history.

CSO: 3400/24

HNP PLAN TO STIR UP PTA CITY COUNCIL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE six member Herstigte Nasionale Party opposition in the Pretoria City Council is planning to make things hot for the council by bombarding it with a mass of potentially embarrassing questions and motions.

It was learned yesterday that the HNP caucus has already submitted motions and questions to the council — most of them hinging on race matters — demanding answers and debate in open council.

The HNP members in the 36 strong city council are also planning to force to a head the lingering controversy over parks apartheid in the capital city.

The Pretoria City Council has been particularly susceptible to any controversy involving race matters over the past few years. There have been several rows which have not only embarrassed the city but also South Africa overseas.

A former senior Pretoria City Councillor, Mr

Etienne Louw said: "In the eyes of the world any verkrampte race decision coming from Pretoria is seen as South African, reflecting the Government view, and not as coming from an autonomous body.

"For a Pretoria deadline to be on a report sufficient to bring the whole country into question."

A spokesman for the HNP caucus confirmed yesterday that questioning had been put which ranged from in-depth quizzing on facets of the councillors' official robes to embarrassing questions on group areas application.

Many of the questions are clearly loaded.

Some relate to the use of a sports field near the city centre and point out that non-Whites are using the field — often in the company of Whites.

The HNP is demanding a clear explanation of council policy on the usage of municipal sports fields, and particularly on

racially mixed usage.

The party also wants to know why many non-Whites are benefiting from a council decision to levy reduced rates on pensioners; why National Party posters for the Transvaal party congress were erected ostensibly without municipal permission; why a certain council official had become politically involved in an election; and it demanded an explanation of how a piece of ground in a White area came to be sold to a Chinese man.

The motions put are aimed at forcing the council into a corner with an open declaration of whether or not it is in favour of power sharing with other races at municipal government level.

This could be particularly embarrassing as most of Pretoria's councillors are Federation of Ratepayers nominees — but are divided among themselves with some being Nationalists and others Conservative Party members.

CSO: 4700/1977

REVISION OF SASOL PRIORITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 22

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

AVAILABLE cash resources won't allow Sasol to tackle any new projects over the next few years, because three areas of priority will largely absorb the available cash flow, chairman Dr D P de Villiers, says in his annual report.

He says substantial amounts will be required for production optimisation of the two complexes at Secunda.

High priority will be given to this in the next few years to sort out bottlenecks and to make plant improvements.

In the second place, substantial amounts will be invested in the replacement and renewal of plant and equipment.

In the third place, cash resources must be reserved as far as possible with a view to the acquisition of Sasol II. "It is still not anticipated that this will take place before 1984" Dr De Villiers says.

"For these reasons, capital investment in other projects over the next few years may have to be limited to smaller investments in pursuit of the group's objective of improved balance between its upstream- and

downstream petrochemical operations," he says.

Dr De Villiers says he expects Sasol II to show a further increase in profit and dividend this year. The dividend contribution from this source to Sasol profits should accordingly also show an increase. He says this is likely again to be the main contributor to growth in the group's earnings.

Sasol II last year declared a maiden dividend of R23-million, which gave a tremendous boost to the company's results.

Group profit before taxation increased by R66-million to R347,8-million and profit after tax to R199,7-million.

It looks though as if this year's profit after tax could exceed the R200-million mark.

Dr De Villiers says one of the prerequisites for a favourable investment climate in synfuels is the continued assurance that the prices of the locally produced synfuels will in the longer term remain linked to international fuel prices.

He said: "The Sasol organisation is well-equipped to deal not only with the immediate, but also with the longer-term, challenges which lie

ahead." He indentifies some of these challenges as:

- Bringing into production the biggest underground coal mining complex in the world at Secunda Collieries, which is already producing at the rate of 17-million tons a year.
- Reaching continuous production at full capacity at Sasol II and Sasol III.
- Bringing to fruition the new Secunda fertilizer project and the establishment of its organisation.
- Optimising on the production and marketing of the broad range of chemical products handled by the chemical division. Chemical sales currently total nearly R400-million a year.
- Optimising on the operation of the Sasolburg works and in particular on developing the programme for the systematic renewal, replacement and modification of the facilities,

Dr De Villiers says it is obvious that certain products will be affected more than others by the present downturn in the economy.

Sales of pipeline gas by Gascor have already shown a downward trend.

WITNESS SAYS SHE WAS ASKED TO RECRUIT FOR ANC

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

A WITNESS told a Kempton Park Regional Court yesterday that one of the accused in the terror trial had asked her to organise youths in the Cape, whom he would take to Botswana.

Ms Nomalungela Gxova, of Cradock, was giving evidence before Mr I J J Luther in the trial of Mr Stanley Radebe, of 718 Senaoane, Mr Ephraim Madalane, of 1693 Senaoane, Mr Ernest Mohakalala, of 795 Molapo, and Ms Innocentia Mazibuko of 8109 Zone 6 Diepkloof.

They are appearing on a charge under the Terrorism Act or alternatively recruiting, inciting and encouraging people to undergo military training outside the country.

Mr Mohakalala is also facing an alternative charge of undergoing military training in Libya. They have all pleaded not guilty.

Ms Gxova told the court she had met and fallen in love with Mr Radebe in December 1979.

Towards the end of

May 1980, she had returned to her home town, Cradock, in the Cape. She had received a letter while at home from Mr Radebe to which she had replied.

After some days, he had phoned and asked her to organise boys in Cradock, whom he would take to Botswana in a car he had stolen. He also told her that Timothy, a friend she had met, had left Johannesburg for Botswana. He had told her that he wanted the youths for his organisation in Botswana, but she had refused to do what he wanted.

Under cross-examination by advocate David Soggot, for Mr Radebe, Ms Gxova said she had never been interested in politics and words she had seen written on a book belonging to the accused had meant nothing to her.

She had heard of the ANC only through reading newspapers. The words on the book had shocked her as she had known that politicians were always arrested.

'CITIZEN' CLAIMS CIRCULATION INCREASES, COMPETITOR'S DROPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Citizen, six years old this month, has overtaken the White readership of the Rand Daily Mail, founded in 1902, by 47 000 readers.

This remarkable achievement is disclosed in AMPS '82, the All Media and Products Survey conducted for the South African Advertising Research Foundation by MRA.

The independent survey shows that The Citizen has 255 000 White readers, compared with the Rand Daily Mail's 208 000.

In the 1981 survey, The Citizen had 236 000 White readers to the Rand Daily Mail's 239 000.

Since then The Citizen's White readership has increased by 19 000 and the Rand Daily Mail's has fallen by 31 000.

These figures, plus those for Black readers, demonstrate what the industry has known for some time — that the Rand Daily Mail is becoming increasingly a Black newspaper.

The Citizen's Black readership totals 146 000, an increase of 31 000 on

the 1981 figure, but the Mail's Black readership shot up by 60 000 to 472 000.

The Citizen's total readership is 420 000, as against the Mail's 784 000.

But whereas 60,7 percent of The Citizen's readers are White, 67,9 percent of the Mail's readers are Black.

These figures are most important to advertisers who aim for the more affluent sections of the market, or who have products which appeal more to the White section.

Significantly, The Citizen has 171 000 White male readers to the Mail's 131 000, the Citizen's figure representing an increase of 27 000 as against a drop in the case of the Mail of 2 000.

The Citizen now has more White female readers than the Mail — 84 000 for The Citizen compared with 78 000 for the Mail. Although The Citizen's figure represents a drop of 8 000, on a smaller circulation, the Mail's figure represents a fall of 28 000 on a higher circulation.

More White housewives read The Citizen (75 000) than read the Mail (68 000).

The Citizen also has more White A-B (higher-income) readers than the Mail. There are 150 000 in the combined A (R2 200 plus) and B (R1 400-plus) group, compared with the Mail's 125 000.

In terms of language, The Citizen has 157 000 English-speaking White readers to the Mail's 153 000, and 98 000 Afrikaans-speaking readers to the Mail's 55 000.

These figures, in terms of the White market, are regarded by advertising experts as an important breakthrough for The Citizen in its battle with the Mail in the English-language morning market.

The fact that The Citizen also has a substantial number of Black readers is a bulletpoint in terms of advertising aimed at both the White and Black markets.

With sales climbing The Citizen expects to do even better in the second half of 1982.

How the readership of the Mail has plunged is shown by figures since The Citizen's appearance in September 1976.

In the AMPS survey in 1977--a year after The Citizen appearance--the Mail had a total readership of 996 000, of whom 337 000 were White and 596 000 were Black.

The Mail's total readership in 1982 is 784 000, its White readership 208 000 and its Black readership 472 000. These are far below the figures for 1977.

CSO: 4700/1977

EXCESSES OF LIBERAL PRESS HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] "THE GOVERNMENT has announced that the ruling African National Congress has taken over the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times and Sunday Express.

"At a later stage, the newspapers of the Argus group will be taken over.

"Afrikaans newspapers, since they do not serve the purposes of the ruling party, will be closed down."

A fanciful announcement?

No, this is the kind of thing that could happen if South Africa became a Black-run State.

What grounds do we have for saying this?

In Zimbabwe, the newspapers owned by the Zimbabwe Printing and Publishing Company were taken over by a State trust.

Nobody was fooled.

It was Mr Mugabe's way of grabbing control of the Press (he had already taken over television and radio as outright propaganda media for the "comrades" in power).

In Zambia, President Kaunda has just confirmed that the ruling United National Independence Party is to take over the Lonhro-owned Times of Zambia and the Sunday Times of Zambia from October 1.

In Kenya, the editor-in-chief of the Kenyan daily newspaper, the Standard, was recently fired by his board of directors after he published a biting editorial condemning the Government for a spate of detentions without trial.

Since then President Moi has warned Kenya's privately owned newspapers that they will be banned if they continue to "confuse the people" and sensationalise "small events."

He charged the Kenya Press with abusing the freedom accorded it by the Kenya Constitution, particularly in the reporting of the August 1 coup attempt, which he described as "nothing but robbery committed by thieves."

The newspapers, he added, had exaggerated everything.

We don't give Kenya's newspapers much chance of surviving as free and independent publications.

All of which should be warning enough to our liberal Press of what is likely to be in store for South African newspapers if Black rule came to this country.

But they will not worry about the dangers.

They will continue to complain incessantly about conditions here; they will continue to demand citizenship for all; they will continue to reject the present limited democracy and pretend that a Bill of Rights is all that is necessary to safeguard minorities (including the Whites) under Black rule.

They never look beyond our borders and say to themselves — if South Africa goes the way of Zimbabwe, or Zambia, or Kenya, we will end up as one-party States with newspapers taken over by the ruling party or the Government, or threatened with closure.

Make no mistake: We will have a lowering of standards, we will have no free Press, we will have no democracy, even the limited one which we have now, but what we will have will be one-party rule and economic disaster.

This is the story of the countries where the Whites have been ousted in Africa.

We do not mean that there should be no change — but that change to a one-party Black State is the way to ruin.

Our solution must be one that satisfies the aspirations of all our peoples, but does not end in the White man and everything he stands for being destroyed.

All that the liberal Press is doing is fighting for a system which would result in its own throat being cut.

And the country's as well.

DEAD TERRORISTS IMPLICATED IN NUMBER OF ACTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] **THE two terrorists killed in the grenade explosion in Boksburg on Monday night had been involved in several terrorist actions since last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.**

The deaths of the two men have cleared up the mystery of four incidents involving terrorists in South Africa since April last year.

A statement issued by police headquarters in Pretoria said one of the men had been involved in:

- The attack on the Durban South electricity supply substation near the Black township of Lamontville on April 21 1981 when two transformers were damaged by Russian limpet mines. No one was injured in the explosion.

- The attack on the Springs Flour Company in June 1981. At the time police declined to comment on the cause of the explosion.

- The attack on Voortrekkerhoogte on August 12 1981 when rockets

were fired from the Pretoria Indian township of Laudium. The servants' quarters of a senior defence force officer were damaged. In another incident at the same time an Indian youth, Zahid Patel (17), was wounded when two men in a bakkie opened fire on him. A rocket launcher was discovered soon afterwards near where Mr Patel was shot.

- An attempt to blow up the railway line between South Africa and South West Africa at Upington last Friday morning. A railway employee saw explosives attached to the railwayline on the long bridge near the town. It is believed that the two terrorists killed and another were responsible for the sabotage attempt.

About six weeks ago a terrorist was shot dead when railway policemen

found two men in a shed at Krugersdorp's West Rand railway station. The second man escaped.

Police have established that the two terrorists entered South Africa from Mozambique, through Swaziland and that one of them received training as an ANC member in Angola and lived in Mozambique.

The car in which the terrorists died belonged to Miss M E de Bruin, of Westdene, Johannesburg, and was reported stolen on September 14.

Mr le Grange and the Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, praised the conduct of Warrant Officer Solly Bredenham, who tackled the terrorists when he saw them in Boksburg. They said that his conduct was a clear indication of the readiness of the police to fight this type of crime.

CSO: 3400/24

DETAILS IN ANTI-TERRORIST TRAINING GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 82 p 12

[Article by Aida Parker: "There Is More to Security Than Meets the Eye"]

[Text]

TERRORISTS, worldwide, are thinking big these days. So is the South African Government. In an era of growing "super-violence", the Government has slapped on tough new legislation requiring operators of high-risk strategic industries and installations to ensure their own maximum security: Or else.

There is no playing with the "or else." Under the new National Key Points (NKP) Act gazetted last month, those controlling NKPs whose loss or damage could prejudice the national interest must now provide adequate protection: Or face a fine of up to R20 000 (or five years) for failure to do so.

Hardline? Certainly. But South Africa is far from being alone in taking such measures. Britain earlier initiated extremely tough similar legislation in Ulster. Since then, with the spread of radical violence and Marxist-backed terrorists as a "hit-back" mechanism against free enterprise economies, such security requirements are now routine in Western Europe, North America and Japan.

As it is, terrorists have

left a long succession of their violent calling cards in this country: The Carlton bomb blast, the Goch Street shoot-out and the R5,8-million Sasol blow-out high among them.

With South Africa occupying a particular place of honour on the terrorist "hit" list, with well-trained ANC saboteurs known to be holed up in Mozambique, Lesotho and other neighbouring states, it is logical to expect that replays of such ugly scenarios could sooner or later be on the cards.

Prevention, then, becomes the name of the game. That is why Defence piloted this legislation: To ensure that possible "target" NKPs would, among other safety features, be forced to employ highly-professional security guards well equipped to meet (and beat) the saboteur or terrorist at his own nasty game.

Quite apart from possible sabotage, of course, plants and installations must equally be protected from the threat of armed robbery, riot action, political violence, arson, malicious damage, strikes or other political or criminal activity.

Security in such a climate becomes a highly specialised trade. Last week I spent some considerable time with prominent newcomers to this business: Security Specialists International, headed by Lieutenant-General Jan Kleinhans, former Chief of the CID and Zambian-born Mr John Erasmus.

Educated at Milton School in Bulawayo, (where Dr Verwoerd had previously studied), Mr Erasmus attested with the Rhodesian Army in 1947 and transferred to the Rhodesian Air Force in 1962. Two years later he underwent security and sabotage training with British Military Intelligence, returning to become a Security Adviser (Counter Sabotage) in the Rhodesian Prime Minister's Office in 1964.

As required under the new Act, SSI has already applied to the SADF-NKP licensing group for an evaluation of facilities and training processes, preparatory to seeking the necessary licensing.

Under the NKP Act, security is no longer a nightwatchman's club for pensioners or elderly Blacks armed with knobkerries. Before entering the country, most terrorists have undergone years of training in special PLO or East bloc schools, often with IRA instructors.

Currently the camp is equipped to train up to 200 men, Black and White, at a time, though there is ample room for expansion. Guards can be deployed under the SSI insignia; or independent personnel can be trained for NKP operators, as desired.

All personnel wear smartly-cut paramilitary-type uniforms reminiscent of those worn by the old Rhodesian Army. Fabric colour is dark dove grey, found in security tests carried out by the

FBI to be most suitable for use in industrial centres as it merges into the concrete surrounds, providing greater concealment for the surveillance officers.

Selection procedures for recruits are tough, with the law demanding that all applicants be subjected to tight security screening, fullscale medical examination and able to meet minimum educational standards.

Once accepted for training, trainee guards are kept under constant vigilance. Anyone who fails to come up to scratch can pack his bags and go.

The Act lays down a specific training syllabus for NKP guards. This covers unarmed or hand-to-hand combat; surveillance; knowledge of explosives and use of radio; first aid; use of fire-fighting equipment; the essentials of criminal and civil law, notably relating to the rights of search, arrest and detention.

A shooting range has been set up for the training of sharpshooters and instruction in combat shooting. It is emphasised, however, that only certain guards will be issued with firearms. And even then they will get the weaponry considered most suitable for use in particular types of built-up areas — shotguns, rifles or handguns.

It is expected that initially there will be between 500 and 1 000 designated NKPs. Disclosure of their whereabouts is prohibited. The Act itself stipulates what keypoints, government, quasi-government, commercial and industrial, have to be protected.

Although it will be an expensive business setting up the necessary protection for NKPs, tax concessions will be made to compensate companies which incur such expenditure.

ZERO GROWTH, DROP IN INFLATION PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa was warned yesterday to brace itself for a possible zero economic growth rate next year — and an inflation rate of about 13 percent, or about 2 percent less than this year.

However, on the positive side, economists and financial experts said in Pretoria there were strong indications of an upswing in the country's economy towards the end of next year, leading to a recovery in 1984.

Speakers at a seminar on the South African economy, held by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, said the recovery could start even earlier, next year.

However, the economy was still in a downswing which was expected to continue well into 1983.

South Africa's economic growth rate was expected to decline from 4,7 percent in 1981 to 0,2 percent this year and to rise marginally next year.

It was predicted that demand for commercial bank lending would show a downward trend generally, which could exert

downward pressure on the prime overdraft rate.

Dr C J de Swardt, head of the Economics Department of the Reserve Bank, said short-term prospects were that the present downswing would continue during the rest of this year and during most, if not all, of 1983.

Taking everything into account he expected that the real rate of economic growth would fall below 1 percent this year and could remain near zero in 1983.

Notwithstanding the recovery in the gold price, the balance of payments would continue to show a large deficit this year.

Provided the gold price did not fall significantly in the rest of the year, the 1981 deficit of nearly R4-billion would probably be equalled this year.

But looking beyond the present economic downswing, which he expected to end towards the end of 1983 or early in 1984, South Africa was well placed to resume a higher

rate of real economic growth, said Dr De Swardt.

Dr Ari Uliel, economist to a Johannesburg stockbroking firm and senior lecturer in business management at Witwatersrand University, said he believed the South African economy could prepare for a better international economic environment in 1983/84.

"In a nutshell, the deficits on the current account of the balance of payments could turn into surpluses as early as the first half of 1983.

"This would be a consequence of increased non-gold exports and the higher gold price, while the growth rate of import continues to decline owing to the economic adjustments which are taking place," he said.

This scenario could well develop in the second half of 1983, facilitating a strong economic upturn in 1984/85, he said.

CSO: 4700/1977

SENDINGKERK SYNOD ELECTS FIRST COLORED MODERATOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Rev Izak Mentor became the first Coloured moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk synod yesterday amid bitter controversy among conservative and liberal elements over the voting rights of about 100 conservative White ministers.

Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, who had been tipped to take the top post in the synod was defeated by seven votes to be elected deputy chairman of the synod.

In the first ballot for moderator the top three candidates were Dr Boesak of Bellville, the Rev Izak Mentor of Rondebosch and Dr H Beets of Ceres.

The second ballot was between Dr Boesak and Mr Mentor — a conservative who had the overwhelming support of the White ministers who constituted almost 20 percent of the 528 delegates.

Mr Mentor polled 242

votes and Dr Boesak 235.

After the result was announced several delegates requested that the election be declared null and void because a number of delegates who could not write had had their ballot forms filled in for them.

A controversial debate raged on the first day of the synod over the voting rights of about 100 White ministers.

Liberal delegates challenged the voting rights of the White ministers who are members of the Ned Geref Kerk but claim to have entrenched rights to vote although they are not members of the Sendingkerk.

After being congratulated on becoming the president of the SARC Dr Boesak said South Africa had become the centre of worldwide attention.

"Interest has been focused on us and we can be certain that every word and every action will become the subject of attention," he said.

CSO: 4700/1977

MULTIRACIAL CHURCH USE DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

RUMOURS in the Pretoria Universiteitsoord congregation of the Ned Gerf Kerk that an application to use the church for multiracial services was politically motivated were denied in Pretoria yesterday.

The Rev Nico Smith, head of the NG Kerk's community in Pretoria's Black township of Mamelodi, denied categorically that there had been any political motive in the application.

But at the same time it is understood that discussion leading to the decision of the church council to turn down the application questioned the possibility of it being a political move.

Some members of the council, it is believed, expressed the fear that the application had a political background with the aim of causing embarrassment before the general synod of the church next month.

Meanwhile the controversy over the refusal is rapidly escalating into a fullscale row within the congregation itself, and it is by a bare 60-40 percent majority at the meeting.

At the same time the executive of the church are standing firm on their "no comment" attitude.

Central figure in developments might well be the Rev Dr Willem Nicol — son a former Administrator of the Transvaal, who is believed to have spoken in favour of the application.

Dr Nicol refused yesterday to comment on the issue.

Mr Smith said yesterday it was strongly denied that any political motivation had been behind the application.

He said it had not been the intention for church members of other races to be able to attend the normal Sunday services — but that once-monthly Sunday afternoon service should be held for them and any other members who wished to attend.

The application had also been for communion services for non-Whites in the church building to be held twice a year — but these as special services and not as part of the normal communion services.

NGK COMMITMENT TO APARTHEID CONDEMNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The White Ned Geref Kerk's unyielding commitment to apartheid may destroy its ties with members of the Dutch Reformed Church family in South Africa.

Formally opening the 23rd Ned Geref-Sendingkerk synod in Belhar, the retiring Moderator, the Rev David Botha, said that "some among us" already believed that contact with the NGK was pointless while it made a shibboleth of apartheid.

He said the NGK had given the impression that it was prepared to negotiate only on the basis of apartheid, and this was unacceptable.

He warned the White Church that it had set a "dangerous precedent" in breaking off relations with the Gereformeerde Churches of the Netherlands on doctrinal grounds.

At the time the NGK had asked: "How great must be the provocation and what must be the nature of that provoca-

tion before Church ties are broken?"

Mr Botha said he wished to repeat that question because, without knowing it, the NGK had set a dangerous example to other members of the Dutch Reformed Church family in South Africa.

"Would a younger Church, now completely independent, be justified in breaking its ties with the NGK if it had the burning conviction that apartheid, the political policy which the NGK supports, is detrimental and a threat to the people it serves?"

In the search for unity within the DRC family, the White Church in 1978 again set itself on a path of its own. "It again confirmed its unyielding belief in the principle of separate churches for separate race groups."

For an important proportion of Sendingkerk ministers and members, this was seen as a continuation of the persistent attitude of the NGK since the 1930s, that its re-

lations with other Churches would be maintained only on the basis of separation.

"The NGK has in the past four decades not only withdrawn from the Christian Council, the World Council of Churches and certain bilateral relations with other Churches, but has refused to have bilateral or ecumenical contacts where its racial policy is continually placed in the dock.

"For this reason some among us have reached the conclusion that it is a waste of time and senseless to negotiate with the NGK for Church unity, because its racial policy has in fact become a shibboleth and because unity talks cannot even begin until the NGK is prepared to abandon that policy totally.

"In other words, the NGK must totally abandon its traditional approach that negotiations on Church unity and ecumenical relations can take place only on its conditions." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1977

TAXATION SYSTEM LABELLED 'FOSSILIZED, COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

FACETS of South Africa's taxation system, described as "fossilised and counter-productive" — were slammed in Pretoria last night by a top accountant-academic.

In a wide-ranging and critical analysis of taxation in the Republic, Professor Phillip van der Westhuizen, of the Department of Accounting at the University of South Africa, in particular hammered;

- The double taxation on company income — describing it as providing a fertile field for the sowing of the seeds of marxism;
- The tax basis of married women — a taxation fact of life that was keeping probably thousands of women out of the labour

market;

- The side effects of the application of estate duty — enabling investment capital to be drained away from useful utilisation.

Prof Van der Westhuizen said in his inaugural lecture that there were certain "fossils" in the tax system which not only had an inhibiting effect on capital investment and full employment but also limited optimum use of scarce factors of production.

He particularly criticised double taxation on company income; the system under which company income was taxed in the hands of the company and then, to a great extent, in the hands of shareholders on the distribution of a dividend.

"This state of affairs drains the lifeblood of free enterprise — something that is of vital importance to continue to counter communist infiltration," he said.

He warned that the unfair system of taxation of married women — on the joint income of man and wife — could boomerang into a political force of which the Government should be warned.

In addition, high taxation pressure on married couples had negative social implications which could better be outlined by sociologists.

But one factor was that it actively encouraged couples to "live together in sin" — resulting in a crack in the walls of family life.

CSO: 4700/1977

MINE LEADER SEES URGENT MANPOWER NEEDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 15

[Article by Dave Spiro]

[Text]

HUMAN skills are likely to become scarcer and costlier in future and the mining industry will need to spend increasing amounts on recruitment and training.

Speaking at a symposium held under the auspices of the West Wits Regional Planning Committee at the Carletonville Civic Centre yesterday, Mr Mike Tagg of Goldfields said most mines in the West Wits area — Carletonville, Fochville and Westonaria — were scheduled to stop operations within the next 10-50 years.

For the mining industry to switch from mining only to more diversified industries, the mines would have to weather a transitional period. To help them through this period, improved technology and productivity would have to be achieved.

Mr Tagg said: "Technology implies mechanisation which is greatly dependent on the availability of skills. Major productivity improvements must come about through the rational use of all our available human and capital resources. This has

political and social connotations and a period of hard negotiation on these subjects with both government and organised labour lies ahead."

Mr Tagg said the number of jobs offered by West Wits mines would be reduced from 137 000 to 85 000 as the turn of the century, approached. Improvements in technology and employee skills to would mean the tonnage mined per employee per month would need to increase from 24 per month to 32,1 — an annual productivity improvement of 1,6 percent.

Discussing the ratio of jobs held by Blacks and Whites on the mines, Mr Tagg said "many jobs on the mines will continue to be occupied by migrant workers, but they will be trained to a higher level of skill than at present.

"With the total population of South Africa, including the independent homelands projected at between 40 and 50 million at the end of this century, there will be strong pressure for the mines to continue to offer employment to rural residents.

"The political regime will nevertheless have to

take account of the finite life of the industry and it would be gross planning mismanagement to settle these workers 'permanently, in the area."

Mr Tagg also said the mines would increasingly offer skilled jobs to persons of all races.

"With this in view, suitable townships for the accommodation of Coloured and Indian families are in the course of development between Westonaria and Carletonville and are due to be occupied in two or three years time.

"In order for the industry to develop and survive, it will be necessary for capital expenditure to continue at a heavy rate. Contrary to general belief, gold mining is not a labour intensive industry, but it is certainly labour-dependent."

Mr Tagg concluded by saying, "it was clear the production of gold and certain by-products, such as uranium, would continue to dominate life in the region well into the next century.

"If the industry is left to develop in its own way, its future will be assured."

MOST SAID TO BACK MULTI-RACIAL SPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 82 p 15

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE vast majority of South Africans are in favour of multiracial sport from national to school level.

This was clear from an investigation into sport conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council. The council's report regarding multi-racial sport was released at the weekend.

The people surveyed said they believed ending discrimination in sport would lead to improved human relationships, and possibly the end of sports boycotts and isolation.

The majority, 70,8 percent, said they were against organisations which advocated sports boycotts against South Africa.

Where people were found to be opposed to multiracial sport, was in a minority of sports situations where there was intimate inter-personal contact and social interaction.

The respondents' racial and language group was an important indicator of their attitude towards multiracial sport. Whites were found to be more conservative than non-Whites while Afrikaans-speakers were more con-

servative than English-speakers.

However, the majority of Whites, both English and Afrikaans, were in favour of multiracial sport especially at provincial and national levels.

But fewer favoured open sport at club and school levels with the least support for multiracial swimming at schools.

In some sport situations, it was found that while there was strong support for open sport at national levels, there was less than 50 percent support for it at club level.

English-speakers were found to be more constant in their support for multiracial sport at all levels than were Afrikaans speakers.

What especially affected Afrikaans speakers more than English speakers in their stand on multiracial sport was the level of social intimacy found in the different types of sports.

The report found "particularly noteworthy" the strong opposition from White Afrikaans speakers to multiracial school sport.

Afrikaans teachers and school principals attitudes

reflected the conservative attitudes of Afrikaans speakers as a whole when it came to interpersonal relationships over the colour line among children in general and in the school situation in particular.

Other race groups, like English-speakers, were found to be consistently in favour of open sport at all levels.

However, Indians were found to be the most in favour of open school sport followed by Coloureds, then Blacks and finally, Whites.

As far as the tempo of change towards multiracial sport was concerned, the investigation found that fewer English-speakers than Afrikaans-Speakers believed the changes were being made too fast or at the right speed.

The report said that among Coloureds and Indians (reliable data on Blacks was not available) there was a considerable degree of frustration over sports segregation.

This was evident from the fact that the majority of Indian and Coloured people interviewed said they were prepared to approve of sports boycotts against South African.

Asked if they believed integrated sport would lead to a reduction in sports boycotts, more than half the groups involved in the investigation said they were not too optimistic. Proportionately, White Afrikaans-Speakers were the least optimistic.

RUSPLATS HIT BY LARGE-SCALE THEFT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 25

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

RUSTENBURG Platinum Holdings has revealed in its results for the August 31 year that R13-million worth of semi-refined materials containing platinum group metals and gold was stolen from the Wadeville refinery during the year.

The directors say in a note to the figures that earnings a share were lower by the order of 5c than they would otherwise have been since it had been established that a "significant quantity" of the materials had been stolen.

They added that the matter was under "active investigation" by the South African Police as well as by the company's insurance and legal advisers.

Last night an executive told The Citizen that it had been revealed in the figures because the board thought that some com-

ment was needed because of the extent of the crime.

Managing director Ken Maxwell said the materials were worth in the order of R13-million before tax.

He said nothing on this scale had ever happened before.

"We have stock takes twice a year — in March and September — and a trend we saw earlier was revealed by them."

He said he could not comment further on the matter.

Elsewhere, group earnings took a pounding in the second half because of a big drop in business and the slump in platinum prices.

Pretax profit dropped 71 percent to R67,6-million compared to R233,2-million in the previous corresponding period. Although the land lease bill was significantly down at R22,2-million (R106-mil-

lion) — and tax normalisation was only R4,5-million (R7-million) — taxed earnings were slashed 65,9 percent to R40,9-million (R120-million).

Directors have cut dividends to 35c — despite some speculation from a top London broker earlier that dividends could be maintained.

EPS was 66 percent lower at 32,6c (95,8c). Although the final payout was pruned to 22,5c (32,5c) the dividend cover has come right down to 0,9 times (2,1 times).

The effect of the slide in earnings in the second half can be seen by the fact that Rustenburg earned R28,1-million after tax in the first six months of the year. In the second half the group therefore only earned R12,8-million.

CSO: 3400/24

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF WORKING WOMEN--FINANCIAL considerations are not the only reason why more and more women are joining the country's workforce, says the Institute for Manpower Research at the Human Sciences Research Council. In 1951 only 20 percent of the economically active part of the population were women. This rose to 32 percent in 1980. However, the view that the "traditional" role of a woman is to be a mother is still the most important consideration in a woman's decision to work away from home, the institute says. In 1980, almost 70 percent of White women worked away from home. After the age of 24 there is a considerable decrease, which can be related to marriage and starting a family. A noticeable change in the trend takes place once the youngest child reaches school age. The number of working women stays more or less stable from the ages of 33 to 55. According to research, women graduated plan, as a rule, for both a career and marriage. In 1978 about 60 percent of women graduates indicated that their families were their prime concern and that they would work away from home only if decreed family obligations allowed them to. Twenty-two percent preferred to follow a full-time career at all costs and the rest were not interested in a career. The report suggests that if employers want to use women's potential fully they should provide retraining facilities for women who return to work after a period of interrupted service; create more part-time posts to help women with school-going children; introduce job-sharing; and start flexi-time systems. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 19]

DURBAN SECURITY TIGHT--DURBAN--Durban has taken the lead in South Africa in introducing modern lethal security devices to protect important municipal installations. The installations have been introduced over the last few months after in-depth investigations and consultations with the Government to obtain the most sophisticated security systems. The Durban Town Clerk, Mr Gordon Haygarth, confirmed yesterday that some of the devices have already been installed. More are to follow. Durban Corporation recently began to adopt a more aggressive attitude in guarding its property, including the use of barbed wire, electrified fencing and explosives. The drive to use the most modern security techniques comes after attacks earlier this year by ANC terrorists on key installations, including a municipal electricity substation, in which thousands of rands damage was caused. The corporation has also trained about 80 security guards in the most modern techniques of fighting terrorism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 19]

TRIAL ORDER PLEA--CAPE TOWN--Judgment is to be given on October 19 on an application for the cases of trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha and 17 others to be heard in a different order to that laid down by the court. The accused, who have now been in custody for more than two years, are on trial for murder and terrorism. Mr J Whitehead, defending, said the defence counsel agreed a different order of presentation would be to the advantage of the accused and cited various instances where this had been allowed. Opposing the application, Mr J Slabbert, for the State, said very good reasons had to be given a deviation "from the established rule" as not only the defence and the State were involved, but also a third party, "the administration of justice." Mr Justice D Williamson commented that the procedure had been followed only because there had been no objections previously and asked if this was enough to "elevate it to the status of a rule". He postponed the case to October 19 for a decision. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 19]

TRADE WITH SRI LANKA--COLOMBO--The Sri Lanka Government has defended the country's plan to expand trade links with South Africa on the ground that a developing country's economy must always be ahead of political thinking. The single Communist Party member in Sri Lanka's Parliament, Mr Sarath Muttetuegama recently became critical of trade between Sri Lanka and South Africa. He claimed that the open economy started by the present government of President Junius Jayewardene in 1977 had opened Sri Lanka's doors to trade with apartheid. Defenders of Sri Lanka's policy to trade with South Africa and "anybody else" have been the Minister of Trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, and Foreign Affairs Minister Shahul Hameed. Both inside and outside Parliament they have questioned the sudden concern of the Communist Party about this trade link. Mr Athulathmudali said: "If the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, in league with their masters in Moscow, are hatching some kind of plot where trade links are concerned between us and the Republic of South Africa, they are in for a surprise because we plan to increase these trade links, including a possible shipping tie up." Sri Lanka's policy about apartheid was entirely a different matter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 16]

UNIVERSITY CHURCH ROW--ANOTHER multiracial controversy is threatening the Pretoria University community--this time involving the church on campus. None White Ned Geref kerk congregants said yesterday that they were "angered and upset" by the decision of executive of the Universiteitsoord university congregation of the church not to allow regular joint church services. The decision not to allow the services was confirmed yesterday in a statement by the congregation's council and no further comment was available on the issue. A spokesman for the central executive of the church said that the church council decision was in line with the principle of the general synod of the church--that church councils were autonomous and could make their own decisions. Reverend Edmond Nkosi, of the Pretoria Mamelodi congregation, confirmed that he had made a request to the Universiteitsoord church to enable domestic servants in the area to attend regular services. He described the decision of the church council as "a shock". It was learnt that the decision was only taken after lengthy discussions at a recent church council meeting, at which the feeling was expressed that while there would be no objections to occasional open services it would not be a good precedent to allow such services to be held regularly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 4]

BLACK PRIORITY BILLS--PREFERENCE was to be given to the consideration of the Black Communities Development Bill which would be followed by the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. Announcing this in Pretoria

last night, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and Chairman of the commission to investigate the two Bills, Mr Chris Heunis, said the commission met yesterday morning to consider the order of business and procedure in connection with the two Bills. Dates on which the select committee would sit were also considered, he said. The commission had also decided that persons and bodies who had already requested to submit further representations would be given the opportunity to do so not later than October 31, 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 82 p 3]

MULTI-RACIAL TRAINING-A MOTION calling on the Government to open technikons to all races was backed unanimously by the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) at its annual conference in Cape Town yesterday. Introducing the motion, Mr Ivan der Watt, general secretary of the South African boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers, Ship Builders and Welders Society, said that in many cases students were forced to travel great distances for theoretical training at technikons which forms part of an apprenticeship. Mr Van der Watt called on Tucsa's national executive committee to appeal to the Ministers of National Education and Training, Coloured and Indian Affairs as well as various provincial education authorities to urgently remove racial restrictions on the admission of students to technical colleges and technikons. Mr I C M Scheepers, general secretors of the National Union of Leather Workers, said that practical training was identical for all races but when trainees went for their theoretical training at technikons they were separated according to race. He said that the various technikons inevitably set different levels and standards which complicated matters when the students returned to their places of work which were multi-racial for their practical training. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 2]

SUBVERSION CHARGED--THE Anglican Church in South Africa has been called on to declare firmly that it supports South Africa's struggle against communist-inspired terrorism. The call was made by Mr J J Leontsinis, Chairman of the Security Forces Support Committee in an open letter to the Church of the Province of South Africa. Mr Leontsinis described as a "subversive action" the request of the Anglican Students Federation to the Episcopal Synod of the Anglican Church "to appoint a commission to make provision for material designed to help young South African Christians to make a well informed decision in response to conscription by the SADF or in response to the possibility of serving in a guerilla army." "This implies that South African Christians can legitimately join terrorist organisations, having studied 'material' which may lead them in that direction," he said. It was "high time" the Anglican Church called a halt to this "nonsense" or "alternatively the Church should abandon its calling, throw in its lot with the SACP/ANC alliance, and relocate in Tanzania." In another letter to Archbishop Denis Hurley, chairman of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Mr Leontsinis asked whether the SACBC was not guilty of "lamentable double standards" for failing to condemn "authoritarian behaviour on the part of the Vatican." This results from the fact that Archbishop Emmanuel Milango of Lusaka is "under observation" at the Vatican where he is being held incommunicado, having been suspended from his position. He is also apparently undergoing psychological treatment. "How is this to be justified in the light of the SA Catholic Bishop Conference's oft-repeated condemnation of similar practices in South Africa?" Mr Leontsinis asked. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 3]

MAIZE ESTIMATE--SOUTH Africa's final official 1981/82 maize crop estimate has been cut to 8,32-million tons from 8,43-million forecast last month, the Agriculture Department says. The final estimate, which is based on conditions at the end of August, is sharply down from 1980/81's record outturn of 14,66-million tons following a drought earlier this year in main growing areas. Grain sorghum output is estimated, which is based on conditions at the end of August, is sharply down from 1980/81's record outturn of 14,66-million tons following a drought earlier this year in main growing areas. Grain sorghum output is estimated unchanged from last month at 286,000 tons, but is well below last season's 545,000 tons actual production. The Agriculture Department estimates sunflower seed production at 297,700 tons against 297,000 and 517,630 and groundnuts at 89,850 versus 93,150 and 210,540. All South African summer cereals have been adversely affected by drought. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 23]

TRANSVAAL EDUCATORS--THE President of the Transvaal Educators' Society, Mr J R Lambson, has sent a message of support to the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging after TO president Professor Hennie Maree's attack on the English-speaking Transvaal Teachers' Association at the weekend. Prof Maree told the TO's annual congress that while the TTA and the English-speaking community had a right to their own educational viewpoints, the TTA should not be a "bull in a china shop", attacking the "fine porcelain" of Afrikaner education. Prof Maree said he deplored the way Christian-national education was being attacked for polarising Black and Afrikaner nationalists. The text of a telegram sent to Prof Maree by Mr Lambson yesterday read: "This society for teachers in English-medium schools will never sacrifice its Afrikaans colleagues on the altar of multiracialism. "Our first priority is to establish good relations and mutual understanding between English and Afrikaans teachers and we will continue to work towards this end." The TES is an unofficial body formed after a split in the TTA late last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 9]

MARKETING ACT--THE President's Council was warned by the SA Agricultural Union yesterday that social and political instability would follow the repeal of the Marketing Act. Lengthy testimony against abolishing the Act was put to the Committee for Economic Affairs of the Council. The committee is investigating measures which restrict the effective functioning of free-market mechanisms. The representatives of the Agricultural Union who addressed the committee said people who advocated the repeal of the Marketing Act not only ignored the facts of the matter. "They are also agitating for something which could directly have very adverse consequences for the consumer and carry with it the germ of social and political instability." The advantages of the Act for consumers, particularly poorer consumers, were also pointed out to the committee, a spokesman for the union told The Citizen in Pretoria yesterday. The union pointed out in its evidence that agriculture was fundamentally different to other sectors of the economy. Agriculture was particularly susceptible to supply problems as the production cycle was of a long-term nature and could not be planned, while there were many farmers competing to sell their products. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 8]

SWAPO DEFECTORS--THREE alleged Swapo terrorists have surrendered to the police. The three men gave themselves up to the police at Katime Mulilo on Monday, a police spokesman said in Pretoria. The spokesman said it was decided two years ago to grant Swapo defectors amnesty and several men have defected since. Although the reasons for their defection differed, they had one common complaint. They said Swapo leaders were enriching themselves with the organisation's money, while the "freedom fighters had to fight under critical conditions." Defected terrorists also blamed certain Swapo leaders for discriminating against members of certain tribes, the police spokesman said. All of them, however, agreed that they were disillusioned by Swapo, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 5]

TUCSA VOTE--A motion calling for the government to charge or release detainees sharply divided delegates at the Trade union Council of SA annual conference in Johannesburg yesterday. The resolution said: "in order to strengthen respect for, and confidence in, the judiciary and other democratic institutions, conference calls on the Government to resort to the normal practice of prosecuting those who have committed an offence, or to release them forthwith." After delegates voted 55 to 47 by show of hands in favour of the motion, with numerous abstentions, a card vote--where unions vote in terms of membership numbers was called. The ballot result will only become known today. Division emerged after the conference had voted overwhelmingly for a motion calling for a supervised code to prevent abuse of detainees. Mr Arthur Grobelaar, general-secretary of TUCSA, said that while TUCSA was opposed to the system of bannings and detentions there was "little doubt that existing security legislation is going to remain in view of the dangerous situation in which our country finds itself." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

CIVIL DEFENSE--THE possibility that South Africa could face a state of emergency through enemy action could not longer be ignored, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said last night. He was speaking at the presentation of an "A-grade" certificate to Kempton Park's Civil Defence Unit. Kempton Park is now one of only 11 towns in the Transvaal whose Civil Defence units have been awarded the prestigious certificate. The majority of towns have "D-grade" certificates. Gen Malan stressed the importance of civil defence, saying it was as important as having a good defence force. But he felt women could play a greater role in civil defence, first aid and telecommunications, freeing men for other work. More use could also be made of other race groups in civil defence units in the same way these people were used in the South African Defence Force, he said. Civil defence units, he added, were not armed forces or crime fighters. Their job was to prevent chaos should natural or man-made emergencies arise. To do this, they had to be well trained and motivated. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

STUDENTS TO ISRAEL--NINE South African senior science students from four universities have been invited to serve as vacation assistants to scientists at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth Israel. This was announced yesterday by Professor S S Israelstam, executive director of the SA Society of the Weizmann Institute. This is the largest group of South African science

students ever invited to work at the institute which is rated as being among the top five in the world. The students will be at the institute for eight to ten weeks working with scientists of international repute and helping them with important research. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

INFLATION SAGS--THE inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index sagged below 14 percent during August for the first time in five months. However, economists warned consumers against excessive optimism that this signalled the start of a downward trend in living costs. This was mainly because of the one percent increase in General Sales Tax imposed by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood. The big bread price increase from the start of October and the virtual certainty of a substantial petrol price rise in late October or early November will also fuel inflation. According to the CPI for August released in Pretoria by the Central Statistical Services, the increase in August was 1.2 percent, with a 12-month figure of 13.8 percent. It was 14.4 percent at the end of July. Food rose by 0.3 percent with a 12-month figure of 10.3 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

CHURCH UNITY--CAPE TOWN--There was no clearcut way of bringing about unity in the church, the Reverent Dawid Botha, moderator of the NG Sendingkerk for SA said at the church's synod in Cape Town last night. Mr Botha told delegates in his opening address of the Mission Church's 23rd synod that church affairs had become clouded by the question of unity and how to achieve it. By suspending two South African churches in Ottawa last month over the issue of apartheid the World Alliance of Reformed Churches had not contributed to a solution which would unite the churches of the world. The alliance had warned of the obstacles obstructing the road to unity but had failed to reach a decision on how to achieve true church unity. He urged delegates to turn to the scripture in their search for a solution to the problem of church unity and for greater insight into the dilemma. Mr Botha said he had to admit that there was very little unity in his church and even less in the churches of South Africa and the world. This was in spite of numerous attempts to bring about unity on all levels of the church, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM--CERTAIN Christian leaders in South Africa--and not the Government--are the people who are directly responsible for suppressing the freedom of religious thought, according to Father Lewis. He said yesterday that while it would be folly to deny that the price of faithfulness was high, even higher was the cost of warning against a "liberation" theology. This could only reproduce in South West Africa and South Africa the "justice" attained in Zimbabwe, he said. What the so-called "liberal" churchmen in South Africa were effectively doing was taking the policies of the would-be rulers of mankind and dressing them up as the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. "And in South Africa the English-speaking Church establishment has powerful means of silencing criticism. "These include ostracism and litigation, apparently with foreign funds. It is not the Government in this country which suppresses freedom of religious thought and expression--it is, unhappily, some of the Christian leaders," he said. Nevertheless believers had a simple duty to

proclaim that the Gospel was not about changing the Government. "It is about bringing people to God. And it does suggest that we do something practical now about the human debris left behind by Christian ideologies," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14]

AGRICULTURAL TALKS--THE South African Agricultural Union will hold talks with the Governments of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana next month with the object of improving agricultural organisation in the four states, the president of the union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said in Pretoria. He said South Africa, as an agricultural export country, possessed the expertise to help other countries. Among the topics to be discussed will be the establishment of co-operatives for marketing produce. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 11]

TERRORIST TRAINING--MR JUSTICE A P Myburgh heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday that a Mozambican terror trialist had been brought up in Daggafonstein, Springs, and that his mother had left for Maputo in 1966, leaving him behind. Mr Eric Dane, defence council for Mr Roderio Hoffsan Chamusso (32), said this while he cross-examined Ms Mapula Laulang, elder sister of Ms Johanna Laulang, who is the mother of the accused's two children. Mr Chamusso is being charged with murdering two white men in Ogies, near Witbank, of being a member of the banned ANC, of having undergone military training in Angola and Mozambique, and of being found in possession of a firearm, rounds of ammunition and explosives. Mr Chamusso, also known as Patrick Shange, who according to the charge sheet is resident of Inhabane, Mozambique, has pleaded not guilty to all charges. Ms Mapula Laulang told the court that Mr Chamusso had stayed at her room while she had been still at Florida and had told her he was going to the army in 1980 in his home country and on his return had told her he was back at work. The hearing continues. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Sep 82 p 3]

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UPPER VOLTA

CAUSES, EFFECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 16 Jul 82 pp 13-18

[Feature article by Beatrice Damiba: "The Poisonous World of Street Kids: The Double Life of Delinquents Without Home, Without Occupation--Who Is To Blame?"]

[Text] There are a great number of them in our cities, those youngsters cut off from family environments who live haphazardly for the moment, heedless of their future and with their so-called freedom as their only god.

All the people--indifferent, paternalistic, bombastic, sometimes intolerant, but rarely bad--who see these public thoroughfare kids moving around or who benefit from their services usually only become aware of the problem the day that they are relieved of their wallet. And, furthermore, that awareness only lasts as long as it takes for them to recover from their rage when they are unable to collar the person who did it. The rest of the time people quite comfortably accept fairly peaceful coexistence with the children.

What is being done for their rehabilitation? Very little compared to what could be. At the national level only eight social services officials in the Ministry of Social Affairs are struggling to help with juvenile delinquency. In Ouagadougou 75 out of 100 young vagrants could be completely rehabilitated if one were to go about it with the necessary means and organization. In the meantime, most of them experience the closed cycle of arrest, police station, prison, rehabilitation center on occasion, and the streets again.

Very often they went to school in town or in their village. Boredom, the desire to earn money, the desire to free themselves from inadequate parental supervision, or adventure for the sake of adventure motivated them to leave. "Lawless and godless," the differently organized life of these street children--who are sparrows and eaglets at the same time--is governed only by their group's solidarity and the authority of the gang leader. Some of them agreed to talk about themselves--oh, not under oath, because untruthfulness is one of the basic rules of the group--and talk about their front occupations.

Who Are They, What Do They Do?

"Watch your car, mister?" is the refrain repeated a hundred times a day by Hamidou, age 14, and his older brother who "slave away" in the vicinity of Ouagadougou City Hall. According to the younger one, they earn about 2,000 francs a day which they divide between them. He was in school up to CE 1 [elementary school certificate 1]. Their parents live in Paglayiri, too far from the downtown area for the children to be able to go home every night. So they have chosen to sleep at City Hall with the watchman under the veranda. Resplendent with filth, they admit practically never washing themselves. Their parents don't protest? "No," Hamidou said, "which is surprising since in addition it's a matter of two elder children." He asserted that he hands over to his father all the money earned less the 100-150 francs spent for food.

Customers give what they want to or what they can; there is no set rate. For each guarding job payment ranges from 5 to 10 francs, sometimes more. Once in a while Hamidou and his brother have been presented with 300 or even 500 francs. Of course in those cases it is a question of charity or generosity rather than pay for the work accomplished. The little boy said that even when customers don't have change the boys wouldn't commit some act of retaliation.

However, everyone in Ouagadougou knows that to frequently refuse to have one's vehicle or car watched arouses a quiet frenzy of destruction in the hearts of those human parking meters which is expressed either in tires punctured when a vehicle is parked or in tires punctured when it starts up (the pointed tip of a spike set beforehand pointing the appropriate way) or in parts taken off, in objects stolen or in a dirtied car.

In regard to vehicles being watched over it is true that there are also parking lots set up in public places (the hospital, the PTT [Postal, Telephone and Telegraph service agency], the airport, the movie theater, the town hall) where for 25 or 50 francs you are issued a ticket, a promise of supposedly certain vigilance. In fact, what with the existence of our friends mentioned above there is sometimes too much to do when a single "car watcher" promises 100 customers to watch over their vehicles simultaneously.

Straddling these two systems you also have those strong-arming youngsters who offer to look after your means of transportation without making their ultimate intentions known. They line up your two-wheeled vehicles with real geometric artistry, they give you eloquent reassurance, and when you return to get your property back holding out 10 francs they casually inform you that is not the right amount because their fees--surprise!--are set at 25 francs like Volta Parking Lot. It is pointless to argue; it's a judgment considered fair by its authors.

This could be a long list if one were to mention the fringe cases of the peaceable cripples, the few little girls, and other halfwits who, it must be said, cannot hold their own against thieves.

Madam's Basket

Another front for delinquency is bagboy work. Twelve to fourteen year-old children have chosen to earn their living at the main market by carrying ladies' shopping baskets or offering a cardboard box for the ladies' purchases for 50 francs which the boys themselves will carry.

"Do your carrying, Ma'am?" Most of the time the strength being offered for this chore is probably not up to the job. The applicant--determined--insists on his ability to manage it.

Depending on whether her planned purchases are big or not, Madam will accept or refuse the offer.

When the errands are finished they go to the parking lot, and the little bagboy takes off again from there at a gallop after having pocketed a few well-deserved coins. Here too it is left to Madam's judgment, which does not mean protest is out of the question when the "little fellow" feels there isn't parity.

"A Real Nuisance"

In this apparently peaceful atmosphere, socially reprehensible instincts develop, starting with robbery. It is an easy way to make money--occasional at first, for staving off hunger--and gradually turns into a "degree" in the subjects "thievery," "pickpocketing," "stealing from parked vehicles," "burglary," and even "armed robbery." This is a scourge that is growing as urbanization increases and with what that entails by way of scenes from films, illustrated dimesnovels, and other harmful currents such as drughtaking and homosexuality. In spite of their innocent look, the street urchins are, in fact, far from being little angels. They steal mopeds, headlights, spare tires, traffic lights. When a little thief is caught redhanded and his life is spared it is only thanks to a policeman, to how fast his legs can go, or to the size of the nearest sewer. Our "hare" will dive into a sewer and won't emerge again until hundreds of meters further along. That is how the big drain which passes in front of the Supreme Court regularly accomodates guests anxious to be lost sight of by their pursuers, and similarly, it seems, how it harbors stolen spare parts meant to be put back in circulation and sold off.

They do sometimes get caught either in the act, or by being hunted out, or even under the nighttime vagrancy provisions. Between 2200 and 0600 all minors in the streets who are unaccompanied or without any reason of absolute necessity can be rounded up by the police.

So a young delinquent's history is punctuated with repeated stays in prison via the main police station (preventive detention), like the young bike-watcher from the P and T [Post and Telecommunications Office] that we saw again behind bars. He said by way of defense that it was the others who had shared their loot with him.

They themselves are never the authors of the crimes, and even when they admit to a deed they will always tell you that they picked something up (not stole it) ... of course. The main police station files are filled with recidivists. "Disco" types, dance-hall partner "boys," fearless "mugs" and other "hoods" look coldly at you and tell you that they will go back to a normal life when they get out.

No address other than the Municipal Building, the self-service restaurant, or the Oubri Movie Theater, and with no associations other than groups of vagrants or other than So-and-So Alias Such-and-Such--they have no better occupation other than robbery. Parts of 600,000- and 800,000-franc hauls in the hands of minors of 12 to 15 have been recovered. In one of those cases the 16 to 18 year-olds had seized almost all of the total amount. That is because the law of the jungle between big and small and the membership rules among the different groups prevail--a kind of genuinely ruthless piracy.

When they are not released after preventive detention they are handed over to the public prosecutor's department. But the law is very lenient with respect to minors. The court will often refer to lack of judgment. And yet, "They are a real nuisance; it's tragic," the police inspector told us. "After some 40 of them were picked up when there was a round-up, there were no more robberies in the city until they were released," he added. How can one not release them? They are minors, no facilities exist to accommodate them, and there is the problem of supporting them. Their parents often don't want them any more: "Do what you like with him--kill him--I don't want to see him again."

The circle will continue its course; the little "car watcher" will continue to play on his two reversible sides, shifting--depending on his sense of lawfulness--from good to bad without hesitation. That is his fight for survival.

Prison

The ones who are handed over to the public prosecutor's department will be transferred to the prison while awaiting their sentence. Although in that place they are in different cells from those of the older men, they find themselves in the yard among adults who are not the best example for them. The young residents, accustomed to good fare on the outside, cannot get enough to eat in prison. Famished, and armed with new vices, they become more aggressive toward society when they get out of prison.

What there should be for them, says Mrs Florence Palm, social worker on duty at the law courts, is a sorting center, an intermediate stage beforehand, not prison but a reformatory for children. In the absence of that reformatory, the administrator of the prison might make sure to limit contacts between his young and adult occupants. He supervises the eating of the few meals offered on holidays (Christmas, Easter, ...) by the Ministry of Social Affairs especially for the children.

In preparation for sentencing a team from the social services department carries out the social work investigation in order to categorize the causes for delinquency within the child's surroundings. A report will be delivered to the judge, and the child will have the benefit of social work aid. After trial he will get 6 months in prison at most unless he is turned back over to his parents.

According to Mrs Madeleine Zigani, who is in charge of the family and child protection department, the principal cause of delinquency, apart from the rural exodus, unemployment and the break-up of the traditional family, is found in the family unit: parents who lack understanding and are scolders, unstable marriages, divorce . . . can be seen in the child in terms of lack of affection. Then there is the size parameter, which is poverty often coexisting with a rapid increase in the number of children and the inevitability of pregnancies.

The other cause is attributable to a society which tends to reject any element that has infringed one of the established rules of its existence.

The child takes off, opts for adventure. He is more often from the city than from the country. His parents might belong to any set, even to the intelligentsia. And--talk about paradox!--we saw the children of a policeman and a CRS man [Republican Security Companies (State Mobile Police)] among their number. Many of the children had gone to school or were still going, which explains the swelling of their numbers during the vacation. Some parents appeal to the social services department to ask them to find a home for intolerable offspring.

It should be observed that nobody considers going to a psychologist to try and understand and if possible to turn to psychotherapy for an emotionally disturbed child. Even social workers in Upper Volta are not yet working with psychologists, which they should be doing. It is true that we have practically no psychologists, which is also the situation in other scientific specialties for which the need is not perceived for the simple reason that they are not immediately productive. So for lack of preventing the trouble from getting worse, one might try to treat it.

When sent back to their families or taken charge of by a well-intentioned relative after trial or on leaving prison, the little vagabonds--accustomed to their unsupervised freedom, alas--have difficulty readjusting, and they run away. The other alternative would be the rehabilitation center. A single national center does exist; it is the Orodara one with a capacity of about 60. Children go there either by legal decision or on request of their parents, always in conjunction with the preference of the child involved. He might refuse because he has a wrong idea about the center, thinking it is repressive. In actual fact, at the center they are taught about living in a community while they are being educated as to the meaning of discipline. Furthermore, they receive training in farming and livestock-raising and attend classes to learn how to read and write. When the children leave the center, their parents, helped by the social services department, will find them a job in business or agriculture . . . A living example of post-Orodara success was mentioned to us--an individual who is very well known in Upper Volta and is outside the country but who shall remain nameless here.

A second center established by the Assemblies of God has been operating since 1978 in Sambisgo near Koudougou. It has 120 residents at present who get mainly vocational training (welding, dressmaking, mechanics) along with learning to read and write properly.

A discouraged Mrs Sanou lapses into saying that in spite of all that "the children cause us anxiety. No sooner have they been sent back to their parents than they go back hanging around the streets again. Sometimes they even get away from us on the trip to Orodara and we find them again in the same old places in the city a little while later." It is the attraction of the group that captivates them--that environment that grabs them, dazzles them, and protects them. "And how about if one were to arrest them all?" said the police superintendent. Where would one put them? "In a detention section for minors," in the opinion of Mrs Zigani who says that her department has been calling for one for some 15 years. Other solutions are specialized boarding schools, training schools with pay in order to retain the youngsters accustomed to functioning with money, and public interest jobs with training such as Father Andre Ouattara is doing in Bobo Dioulasso. Since the police record of arrested minors remains clean, they can subsequently put in for competitive examinations if they achieve the requisite level or they can put in for employment that they had learned at the training school. Employers would still have to agree to hire them on; police officials are skeptical that they would agree to.

But, most of all, minors need to be kept busy by creating jobs in the rural environment and by organizing vacation clubs. Specialized educators must be trained, particularly at the new Ouagadougou school for social work, an area neglected by young people though it is essential for a social service team in order to restore, if need be, the family life scene in a home.

Sidwagnan

He is 15 years old and comes from the Ouahigouya area. Sidwagnan shines shoes in Ouagadougou. With his little wooden box and his complete shoeshine box's kit he wanders along the streets and in front of offices and goes into bars and hotels everywhere. It's 50 francs to shine a pair of shoes, everyone knows the rate, and there is the advantage that it is within the range of everyone's pocketbook. And then having your shoes shined when you're out is a solution that saves time and energy, dispenses from this eventual job, and leaves you looking impeccable at any given moment--at least in your lower extremities--and without having to buy new shoes. Washing, drying, putting on polish, shining--you get everything. What does it matter if it is always the same general purpose rag that is used. At the sound of the brush striking the box, the customer presents his other foot or knows that the job's done. This rhythmic tempo is a universal invention of shoeshine boys to kindly jog the memories of customers so inattentive that they go so far as to forget their hardworking presence. However, in spite of this lack of a show of consideration, customers seem to harbor a certain sympathy for these

youngsters with their expert hands and quickwittedness that serve them well. A kind of complicity and temporary or lasting friendship arises between the "mister" and his little shoeshine boy whom he gets a kick out of teasing.

Sidwagnan fearfully said that the daily earnings of a shoeshine boy can get up to 1,000 francs--obviously a lie even though it was timidly spoken. Then he acknowledged that he earns easily 2,000 francs in a day. He sometimes has 10 customers in the same spot. By observing him you see that he easily gets 500 francs in an hour. Of course there is his daily sustenance and replacement of materials which he buys at the stands of Yoruba tradesmen. Apart from that, what does Sidwagnan do with his money? He maintains that he entrusts it to a big brother who has a business in the central market. What does he intend to do with that patiently accumulated wealth some day? Well, he doesn't really know yet. Has he ever thought about it? And does the money really exist? We suggest to him having a shop like his brother. Yes--all right--he'd have a shop. He would have just as easily agreed to anything. But why doesn't he take care of himself--personal cleanliness and tidy clothing? For he is wearing rags that are nearly as greasy as his shoe rag. He promises to wash and dress decently. With these youngsters the most remarkable thing is their receptiveness to advice and suggestions. They never fail to agree as long as nothing is binding on them.

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Actual Figures</u>				<u>Projected Figures</u>	
	1976		1980		1984	1988
	Total Number	Percent of Total	Total Number	Percent of Total	Total Number	Total Number
Theft and equivalent crimes	417	74.5	850	61	1283	1716
Assault and grievous bodily harm	54	9.6	99	7	144	189
Vagrancy	43	7.6	161	11	279	397
Miscellaneous	45	8	281	21	517	753
Total	559		1391(83 percent in Ouagadougou)		2223	3055

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs (Department of Child Protection)

Dropout Life Followed by Anonymous Death

When health problems (malaria, wounds, stomach aches) arise for delinquents, they know who to go and see. Mrs Rachel Ouedraogo from the Yennega Maternity Hospital responds to their SOS. She makes herself available during her off-duty hours to attend to them. They meet her at her home and trust her, especially when they have wounds resulting from gunshots. She sometimes gives them anti-tetanus vaccinations. The fathers of St Camille give her a "hand" with medicines.

Serious situations sometimes arise. When it's a question of life or death the "kid" finds himself in the hospital all alone. There as well Mrs Ouedraogo will go to his assistance if she is informed in time. She told of the tragic case of a youngster wounded by bullets recently. Taken to the hospital by the police he underwent successful surgery. In the end he was to die a few hours later for lack of post-operative supervision. Mrs Ouedraogo was called and arrived too late to see the transfer to the morgue. The child had struggled so much that he had inevitably undone the sutures.

What happens to the bodies in these cases? "It is the prisoners who take care of burial," Mrs Ouedraogo told us. After their drop-out life, there is anonymous death which leaves no trace other than perhaps a form at the police department.

Some Figures

In 1980, 1,391 arrests of minors were recorded in Upper Volta, 1,164 of them in Centre-Ouagadougou department.

Sixty-one percent were for crimes of theft and about 10 percent for vagrancy and identity checks.

These youngsters are often homeless and even more often unemployed.

Out of a total of 574 cases recorded in 1980 in the Ouagadougou main police station there were by age group:

3, which was 0.5 percent, among 7-9 year-olds;
55, which was 9 percent, among 10-12 year-olds;
173 (12 girls), which was 30 percent, among 13-15 year-olds; and,
343 (23 girls), which was 59 percent, among 16-18 year-olds.

Comment: There were 35 girls that made up 6 percent of the total. Girls from 13 years of age are to be found in the streets. The situation of girls will be the subject of a subsequent investigation since it is quite a different matter.

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NEED TO ADAPT ADOPTED VALUES

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 16 Jul 82 pp 21-24

[Article by Sonde Augustin Coulibaly under the heading "Opinion":
"Tradition, Culture, and Development: Adapting Imported Values to Our Own
Values"]

[Text] In the face of the numerous socio-economic and cultural problems confronting our country, we in Upper Volta must select from among imported values, which are not all negative, and adapt them to our own values.

That is, in substance, the guiding idea in Sonde Augustin Coulibaly's thoughts on development he gives us today. The author sets forth his thoughts concerning four key phenomena: technology transfer, some aspects of which are considered negative by A. S. Coulibaly with regard to our communal societies; urbanization, which in its aspect as a mass phenomenon contributes to the breaking up of our societies; the systematic destruction of our natural environment; and finally, the tailoring of education and the role of the news media.

We are confident that Sonde A. Coulibaly's reflections will not fail to interest anyone who is concerned about issues of development, culture, and tradition.

No one fails to see that Upper Volta, like all African countries that were formerly under foreign domination, is faced with a number of socio-economic and cultural problems most of which are due to the trials and tribulations of their colonial history. Although conflicts of civilizations increased during that colonial period, the fact remains that we have been faced with such conflicts from time immemorial, and that today more than ever we must struggle against currents which are ways of life that quite powerfully support so-called modern technology and ideologies.

These civilizational currents have what the harmattan does: fresh air, and beneficial effects, but also dust, and harmful effects. And it is up to us to make our way in the darkness which does, however, hide some stars.

Everything in imported systems of development is not negative, but what we have to do is select from among those values and adapt them to our own way of life, which has the advantage of being halfway between those systems.

In order to do that, we must diagnose the ills of our society which is willingly or forcibly caught up in foreign ideologies.

In the search for those ills our attention focuses mainly on the following phenomena:

- transfer of technology
- untamed urbanization
- systematic destruction of nature
- breakdown of education

Some Negative Aspects of Foreign Technologies

What strikes us first of all is the negative character of certain aspects of so-called modern technologies with regard to our communal societies.

One has to be a farmer to realize that modern technologies, whatever their beneficial effects, nonetheless attack man and nature in many respects. That is because they are at strict variance with our way of life which has its source in our beliefs--beliefs the effects of which are not negative. Mastery of and domination over nature is the essence of Western civilization. Whereas, for us Africans, our existence is linked to the existence of nature, whence comes the need for a reconciliation--a communion--with nature. In some respects that can be a curb on development, just as the violence development does to nature becomes invisible to development.

In any case, most of our people are fundamentally opposed to the destruction of sacred forests, burial grounds, and places of worship. That opposition is found to a lesser extent in Islamized and Christianized localities.

However, the use of individual-oriented technological means is gaining ground at the expense of collective work which used to be supported on the spot by the music of an orchestra. The community is gradually shrinking from the village to the family line, and from the family line to an individual's household.

The griot [African poet/storyteller cum wandering musician to whom supernatural powers are attributed] himself, who used to be the center of community events, tries to keep up through other means than gathering together men who fall between two stools--between two civilizations. At any rate, he will never go play his tomtom to put energy into oxen dragging a plow.

The sense of community, therefore, is dying along with the figure who embodied it in society.

However, generally speaking, our people remain loyal to ancestral spirits; to realize that one only has to note the resistance of the people put up when there is a question of having a village moved either for health reasons or because it is caught in the area of a development project or even because its inhabitants are allowed to assert their rights over another piece of developed land.

One of the bitterest issues regarding developed land areas is the difficulty workers of different ethnic origins who occupy them have in living together.

Here more than in other areas the solution must be mainly in terms of culture.

This is the place to say that modern development experts must not sacrifice men to output. Now then, if we could draw up a balance sheet comparing the efforts agreed to for the purpose of man's cultural blossoming with the sacrifices aimed solely toward his output, we would not be able to show that man is not being sacrificed to his output.

However, we know that production will stop when man realizes the sacrifice being made of him. That is one of the bad sides of modern development technologies that we will be subjected to if we do not buckle down to finding the means to avoid them.

Putting these technologies into practice in a rural environment necessarily requires preconditions including: consciousness raising meant to lead to the people's support for the development of land areas without conflicting with their beliefs; developing a taste for living together among farmers of different ethnic origins; and, the restoration and stimulation of a sense of community within our societies.

Cultural means must be strongly activated in this area, in similar fashion to all other efforts which can make a contribution.

In spite of what those so-called modern technologies can contribute--if anything--in the area of production, in some ways they increase rural unemployment, of which there are already many original causes: the poor land, the unfavorable rainfall, the destruction wrought by money, and imported beliefs, among others.

All of that has a series of socio-economic and cultural consequences, the most serious of which are criminality, food insufficiency, and the deterioration in morals.

Untamed Urbanization

While unemployment in a rural environment is a terrible scourge in our society, there is another no less serious one. That is the massive urbanization which at one time was taken for a mark of civilization in the so-called developed countries; nowadays, those countries find themselves caught in it as in a vise.

While our society is breaking up in large part due to the failure to adapt Western development technologies, an even more serious reason is that it is gradually breaking up as mass urbanization increases.

Because of the scope of this urbanization, much that is scathing has been written about it in the world, and the urbanization's broad scope does not fail to harm the economy, culture, and the political scheme of things.

Although Africa experienced urbanization before Whites did, that earlier urbanization did not have the aspect--exploitation of peoples for the benefit of city minorities--which characterizes urbanization today to such an extent that urban centers have become poles of attraction. In fact, among the many causes of the exodus to our cities, there is the fervent desire on the part of citizens to benefit from the fruits of their labor amassed in those centers in the name of a civilization which breeds criminality.

One only has to refer to the difference between the crime levels in the same city at different stages of its development to realize that crime is proportional to the level of urbanization of populations.

Although we don't have the statistical data to know the difference between the crime levels in what are nearly 90 percent-urbanized countries like the United States of America, on the one hand, and in certain African countries like Upper Volta in which the population is nearly 90 percent rural, on the other hand, the idea of this comparison should already show us the seriousness of Western-style urbanization.

However, any urbanization has its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

But when the disadvantages, at the expense of the advantages, become disastrous for human beings, there is cause to reflect about the phenomenon of urbanization and to draw inspiration from our own social structures in order to devise another type of development for our cities.

If Upper Volta is a land of human beings, every city in that land must become a city of humankind--a city of all the human beings that live in it.

Many actions--the development of the citizenry's sense of civic responsibility among others--must be carried out to get to that point.

Systematic Destruction of Nature

The West has introduced into Africa a notion of museum-type preservation which it is in the process of abandoning these days--the notion that consists of gathering things inside four walls in order to get a lucrative profit out of people visiting them.

Now then, everyone knows that we used to have natural museums in which one used to find plant life, animal life, things of all kinds. Those were the sacred forests some of which still exist in our countryside.

Plant life was used during initiations in certain regions to gain knowledge of our range of medicinal preparations, was used to furnish medical supplies to our healers, and was used to maintain the ecological balance which is now disturbed by systematic destruction of nature with all the consequences of that destruction, the most striking of which--the drought--has a large part in that destruction.

The animal life--sacred--used to be absolutely harmless, like domestic animals. It contributed to the ecological balance as well, and people never needed to go look for that animal life elsewhere for the initiations during which children used to learn totems.

The sacred huts were themselves in those forests more often than not, and they contained the objects which were able to contribute toward a knowledge of their country's history, ethnography, and technology.

Now then, all these elements are essential for our advancement toward our rendezvous with civilization--a rendezvous at which we must arrive with our own personality.

There is much talk in the world nowadays of the establishment of natural, ecological museums. And we have a right to ask ourselves what use it was to us to walk in Europe's footsteps in the destruction of nature and sacred forests, so that our children--our young people--are forced to go to Western capitals nowadays in order to complete their knowledge of our own people--and to do that on the basis of our own plundered objects piled up inside buildings and kept in conditions which haven't been proved better than our traditional preservation techniques.

Fitting schooling into the natural environment has always been desirable, specifically because education must participate in socio-economic development.

Whether we're talking about primary, secondary, or higher education, schools must be involved in, study, and communicate national realities in terms of what they have for our country that is positive and constructive. Then our country's opening out onto the world will have done nothing but enrich our values by the specially selected experiences of other countries adapted to Upper Volta. The choice of national and foreign values made by the educational system will be a choice made by the nation; the educational system is involved in the nation while the nation is involved in the educational system.

That is why in some countries like Madagascar practical school tasks even for students are graded by farmers. You have only to look at the integration of traditional schooling, which some have called initiation, into overall education to realize that integrated schooling inevitably contributes to development in all walks of life.

Just as an African mother mixes practical experiences of both language and duties in a child's upbringing, schooling should combine the learning of reading and writing with all the practical work.

Breakdown of Education

And we have reason to believe that some government agencies--in Upper Volta, for example, the National Institute of Education, the management personnel of Functional and Selective Literacy, and the Young Farmer Formations, to mention just these few--are actively working at that abovementioned combination effort.

If it is true that a man who can read and write products 4 times more than an illiterate man does, undertaking educational reforms ought to result in development for our country.

But the purely cultural content of that educational reform must also concern us.

Whether we are talking about ethics, philosophy, literature, humanities, applied sciences--whether we are talking about clothes-making skills or cooking skills--or if we are talking about techniques of human development--schooling must draw its inspiration from our own values, in accordance with degrees of advancement that will vary with the levels of instruction.

To that end we will have to recover our own system of traditional education which will constitute the basis for methodological inspiration in more than one respect.

Contrary to what one might have us believe, there is nothing about a whole series of standard educational methods--methods which have not survived even in the countries where they were devised and which imposed them on us--that our traditional educational methods have to be jealous about. And in that regard those countries haven't found their way to this day--witness their student movements which never stop agitating for a reexamination of educational systems.

Their mistakes ought to serve us as lessons, so that we turn to ourselves--that we use ourselves as the starting point in order to better adapt to the changing cycles of global developments that are imposed on us as inevitabilities.

Otherwise we will never find our way to the end of that tunnel that is the great unknown for civilizations. That is the only reason for us to contribute something to others.

But knowledge seems to me to be the keystone of development. In any case, knowledge is necessarily one of the principal levers of development. It reminds us of our traditional socio-economic structures from which our evolution will in the first instance have to draw inspiration; it displays to us the types of societies to whose influences we are subjected; and it provides us the elements for advancement of our own development.

Furthermore, whether we are talking about the field of health, agriculture, industry, or other fields, everything depends first and foremost on the knowledge of the person whom we want to cause to develop.

In order to partake of development, knowledge must be educational. And that is where instruction via mass media comes in, which some African countries have already started to try out.

The lesson to be drawn for our countries--some of which still register 90 percent illiteracy--from such experimentation needs no comment.

9631
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USE OF 'GESTAPO' METHODS CHARGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 82 p 19

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

FIRST positive information about the torture methods used by Zipolis, Zimbabwe's dreaded new Gestapo-type secret police force established to handle recalcitrant Whites, has been supplied to The Citizen by impeccable sources in Matabeland.

The victim was Mrs Grace Cauvin, matron of the Queen Elizabeth Children's Home in Bulawayo and stepmother of Allen Cauvin (21) who was sentenced to four years imprisonment in May this year for being in possession of weapons of war.

On the night of Tuesday, August 24, four Black men, claiming to be police, arrived first at the Morningside home of Mr Pat Cauvin, father of Allen Cauvin, arresting him and leaving his five-year-old son in the care of a domestic servant.

Then, travelling in an unmarked car, the men went to the Queen Elizabeth Children's Home where they forced their way into Mrs Cauvin's flat. Without explanation, they tore the place apart, tipping contents of draw-

ers and cupboards on to the floor.

They then dragged the panicstricken Mrs Cauvin out of her flat. Her screams attracted the attention of a coloured kitchen supervisor, Mrs Abrahams. Before being punched in the face, Mrs Cauvin called out to Mrs Abrahams to tell a friend she had been arrested.

Mrs Abrahams phoned the friend, saying Mrs Cauvin had been removed by four men dressed in civilian clothing but wearing combat caps, presumably police. Immediate inquiries were made from a senior police officer who said he knew nothing of any such arrest.

The following day Mrs Cauvin's friend was told that neither the police nor the Central Intelligence Organisation knew anything about the arrest and would, consequently, treat it as a case of abduction.

But, later that day, it was established that both Mr and Mrs Cauvin were being held at Stops Camp, Bulawayo. The friend was told that they had been taken there "by a new organisation called Zipolis."

Zipolis was formed about eight weeks on the direct orders of the fanatically anti-White Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to "deal with Whites who have not yet fully accepted Black rule."

Theoretically, Zipolis in the Matabeleland area is answerable to the chief of police of Matabeleland Province. In this case, that officer knew nothing of the arrests until inquiries had revealed that the Cauvins were being held at Stops Camp.

It appears that the only reason Mr and Mrs Cauvin, who are divorced, were arrested was because of their relationship with Allen.

They were freed from what is now admitted to be illegal detention on the morning of August 30. A friend of Mrs Cauvin who saw her immediately after release declared herself to be "horrified at the pitiful state she was in."

Both hands and both feet were heavily bandaged to cover extensive

cigarette burns apparently inflicted while she was under interrogation. In addition, her face and much of her upper body was badly bruised, with eyes and mouth badly swollen.

She was described as "most distraught". She said: "I will never, never forget what they have done to me."

Mrs Cauvin is now believed to be in Britain. The whereabouts of her former husband are unknown.

According to Press reports, Zimpolis is made up of about 300 hand-picked members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, under the command of a Sergeant Mawave.

The activities of this new force are causing widespread alarm among Zimbabwe's White community. The number of Whites currently being held by Zipolis cannot be established.

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INCREASE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CITED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT's been a while since we referred to Mr Mugabe in this leader column. Not that things haven't been happening in Zimbabwe. It's just that we had become a little tired of having to point out to Mugabe supporters what a lousy country he has been turning Zimbabwe into.

Even sections of the South African Press which were favourably disposed towards Mr Mugabe are now finding cause for criticism. Like "concern" for human rights is mounting in Zimbabwe after a series of court cases which have contravened if not the letter of the Lancaster House guarantees then at least their spirit.

"The resultant erosion of confidence in the rule of law could have serious consequences for this young State in terms of investment, retention of skills and internal peace."

We would put it more strongly than that.

There is a supreme contempt for legal niceties. For example, there was the notorious case of the York brothers. The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, openly defied a High Court order to produce the men in court and release them.

They were subsequently freed on the intervention of Mr Mugabe.

There was also the Goverment-ordered secrecy surrounding the "torture trial" of the detained Republican Front Parliamentarian, Mr Wally Stuttaford.

He won his case for damages of R27 000 for torture and mistreatment at the hands of Government security agents, but the Goverment slapped a ban on reporting of the judgment.

Now we have the case of two top-ranking Zimbabwe Air Force men, accused under emer-

gency regulations of being involved in the sabotage of 13 planes.

Their attorneys publicly stated this week that they were tortured and illegally denied access to their lawyers.

The men, Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, deputy commander of the White-dominated Air Force, and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, training officer, were subjected to "cruel and inhuman" methods of "psychological and physical" torture by their interrogators, the attorneys claimed.

These two officers were in tears when a lawyer visited them last week. Although they were forced to make statements, they protest their innocence.

One would like to think that such treatment is isolated. But the cases we have mentioned involved Whites and were given prominence in the Zimbabwean and international Press.

Hundreds of unnamed Blacks have disappeared into prisons without anyone being able to take up the legal cudgels on their behalf.

The Zimbabwean Government refuses to say how many people are in detention, or give details of the people being held.

They have simply disappeared.

Of course, if Mr Mugabe could claim in the third year of independence that everyone loves him (or at least accepts the justness and

impartiality of his Government), he might be said to have brought peace and contentment to Zimbabwe.

But his country is being increasingly destabilised. In Matabeleland, farmers have just told him that unless law and order is restored in the area, where dissidents are responsible for mounting violence, they will quit the land.

As if it were not enough to worry Zimbabweans, Mr Mugabe has blandly stated that distortions inherent in Zimbabwe's constitution need to be corrected and Parliament must be reformed to reflect the new order in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe could not afford the luxury of protracted and sometimes nauseating, obstructionist debates that tie down Ministers and delay the practical implementation of Government policy.

So what does this "moderate" leader, this paragon of "conciliation," this Marxist so much admired by the liberals of the South have to offer in its place?

Why, a one-party Parliamentary system, provided the one party is his own. "No protracted debates would then be necessary," he declares.

Hooh boy! Mr Mugabe is about as democratic as a Russian commissar, and his country as appealing as a spotted hyena.

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HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER PORTRAYED AS 'GRAND INQUISITOR'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 82 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] A STREAM of feedback to South Africa on official sadism and brutality in Zimbabwe is rapidly growing into a flood, according to sources in Pretoria.

But at the same time, say Church sources, there are growing indications of a spiritual revival in the former Rhodesia.

Emerging as Zimbabwe's grand inquisitor is Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, former Minister of Health and now Minister of Home Affairs — which means he is head of the police.

Dr Ushewokunze, it is learnt, is personally responsible for the growing number of detentions without trial in Zimbabwe and has declared he intends to "make life hell" for Whites, remaining in the country.

Father Arthur Lewis, head of the expatriate Rhodesian Christian Group and a missionary for many years in Rhodesia, said yesterday his files on well documented and corroborated reports of brutality by officialdom were growing daily.

Father Lewis is in contact with a constant stream of people to and from Zimbabwe and still has direct links with churchmen and other

people in the country.

He outlined a number of cases — over and above the relatively well-known and publicised cases of the British dentist, Dr Bertrand, the Stuttaford case, and that of the two young Figtree brothers, Noel and Alan York.

Father Lewis described two cases in which motorists had been forced off the road by the Presidential motorcade — and the President of Zimbabwe is a Methodist minister in good standing with the Church.

In one case gunmen in the motorcade opened fire and wounded a White couple in the "offending" car, and in the other a 72-year-old man and his wife were beaten up at gunpoint by Army guards.

A young woman who witnessed a motor accident while walking home was taken to the police station in Harare and was kept waiting hours for her testimony to be taken.

In frustration and anger she snapped: "This darned Government" — and was immediately set on by policemen, stripped naked in front of a male guard and kept in a cell

for hours until her release was secured.

A courier lost her job on an assignment in a bus, in which was riding the Minister of Legal Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvogbo, who was apparently considerably the worse for wear of liquor.

Father Lewis said the woman was berated and jostled after a slip of the tongue in which she referred to "Rhodesia".

Only the intervention of overseas tourists on the bus saved her from severe injury. She was subsequently dismissed from her post.

Father Lewis outlined other cases, but said it was encouraging to note that as the peril to Christianity was becoming more evident more people were becoming Christians.

"Whites who were formal Christians are experiencing genuine conversion and becoming pioneers of the faith.

"Blacks who have heard nothing but Marxism for years are weary of its emptiness and are seeking Christ," he said.

He appealed for prayers for Christians in Zimbabwe who were prepared to sacrifice all for their faith.